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AMERICAN-BRITISH VESSEL CAPTURED; HELD AS A PRIZE

Sent to Cape Verde; Americans On Board Are Made Prisoners

SAILINGS STOPPED

Seventy-One Boats Locked Up in Baltimore; Irritation Growing

GERARD IS FOILED

Cannot Obtain Satisfactory Statement; 103 Neutrals Taken to Swinemunde

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, January 23.—The German raider has captured the American-British steamer Yarmouth and taken it to Cape Verde, with a prize crew. It appears that Americans traveling on board the ship have been made prisoners by an armed vessel of Germany.

There have been no sailings from Baltimore since the raider appeared in the Atlantic. Seventy-one ships are remaining in port.

The raider was last reported on January 12, in Lat. 7 S., Longitude 25 W. She is a vessel of about 4,000 tons, well armed and fitted, carrying torpedo-tubes.

She has one squat funnel, capable of extension and possibly a second dummy funnel, also two masts. She can probably steam at a high speed.

The British s.s. Saint Theodore, which was captured by the raider has now been armed and is also operating on the trade routes. She is a vessel of 5,000 tons and can steam eleven knots.

Gerard Says Cannot Get Satisfactory Statement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 23.—Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, has cabled that the s.s. Yarrowdale reached Swinemuende with 469 men belonging to the crews of sunken ships, and including 103 neutrals on board. He states that he is unable to secure a satisfactory statement concerning the imprisonment of the Americans among the neutrals. Irritation is growing in America concerning the matter.

London, January 23.—The following vessels have been sunk: The British steamer Nailsea Court (3,295 tons), the Spanish steamer Parahyba (2,537 tons), the Norwegian steamers Esperance (130 tons), Asp and Marietta di Giorgio (988 tons), the schooner Lolian, five British sailing vessels, the British steamers Port Nicholson, Matina (3,870) tons) Toftwood (3,032 tons), Mohacsfield (3,678 tons), Baron Semphill (1,607 tons), Carlyle and Lonclara: the Japanese steamer Kisagata Maru (2,608 tons): the Norwegian steamer Jotunfjell: the Swedish steamer Kamma (1,516 tons): a Danish schooner and a British trawler.

The captain of the s.s. Mohacsfield was taken prisoner. Two of the crew of the s.s. Mohacsfield were lost and four of the crew of the Swedish steamer Kamma are missing.

Flushing, January 19.—The Dutch mail-steamer Prins Hendrik has arrived here, having been released from Zeebrugge.

OFFER CONSTANTINOPLE TO PLACATE RUSSIANS

Hanotaux Says Proposal Made By Germany to Secure Separate Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 23.—M. Hanotaux, writing to Le Figaro, says that Germany has offered Constantinople to Russia in order to obtain a separate peace with Russia.

DEFINITELY CHECK RUSH IN MOLDAVIA IS RUSSIAN REPORT

Petrograd Claims Marked Successes Secured At Various Points

GERMAN ADMISS ON

Have Abandoned North Bank of Danube Delta From Above Tulcea

BULGARS CUT UP

Attemping Crossing of River Are Surprised And Annihilated

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, January 23.—A Russian communique states that the Central Powers' offensive in Moldavia has been definitely checked. The Russians report marked successes at various unspecified points.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 23.—The lull on the Rumanian front has been broken by a determined attack by Marshal von Mackensen on the Sereth. An impassable barrier is presented by the marshes of the lower portions of the river, but, twenty-five miles above its confluence with the Danube, lies the strongly fortified position and important bridge-head of Fundeni, on the north bank.

The Russians, anticipationg an attack, endeavored to forestall it, some days ago, but did not succeed in improving their position. The capture by the Germans of Teaneste, which formed part of the advanced bridge-head on the south bank of the Sereth, somewhat weakened the Russian position, but the Germans have not yet crossed the Sereth. Such a crossing would seriously threaten Galatz.

By wireless.—A German communique reports: We have abandoned the north bank of the Danube Delta, north of Tulcea. Considerable territory has been wrested from the Russians on both sides of the River Aa and we have taken 1,500 prisoners.

Repulse Germans

A Russian official communique reports: In the direction of Kovel, the enemy took the offensive and entered our trenches southward of Rudka-Mirinskaia. Our reserves drove them out.

Attempts made by the enemy to advance in Ojtuz Valley were arrested.

One of our submarines has sunk a steamer and nine schooners in the Bosphorus.

After a strong artillery preparation, the Germans attacked between Tirul Swamp and the River Aa, eastward of Kalnazem and pushed us back for a mile-and-a-half northwards. Fighting continues.

We surprised, attacked and destroyed the Bulgarian troops crossing the Georgief branch of the Danube, taking 337 prisoners.

An Austrian official communique reports: We raided the enemy's trenches eastward of Mielnica, in Volhynia, inflicting sanguinary losses and taking 110 prisoners.

An earlier German official communique reported: We took 100 prisoners between Slanic Valley and Putna Valley. We repulsed strong advances southwards of Kasino.

The Bulgarians crossed the southern arm of the Danube Estuary near Tulcea and held the northern bank against the Russians.

'QUAKE FELT HERE

A shock of earthquake was felt at Shanghai, on Wednesday morning. One of the clocks of the observatory was stopped at 8h. 52m.; another was disturbed. In consequence the time signals will be given only approximately, until a new astronomical observation may take place. The shock is likely to have occurred 700 kil. from Shanghai at 8h. 49m. 35s. (W. of Nagasaki).

TEUTON DESTROYER DIVISION DEFEATED OFF DUTCH COAST

Caught by British Essaying Escape from Ice-Bound Zeebrugge

BADLY PUNISHED

Seven Are Sunk, Remainder Scattered; British Lose One Vessel

FREEZE TO DECK

Corpses Are Cut Away With Axes; Germans Tell Of Deadly Gunnery

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 23.—The Admiralty issues the following communique: Our light forces were patrolling the North Sea not far from the Dutch coast on Monday night when they met a division of enemy destroyers. After a short engagement one of the enemy was sunk and the rest scattered, after they had been considerably punished. The darkness prevented observation of the full results of the action.

Also during the night there was a sharp engagement between enemy destroyers and ours in the vicinity of Schouwenbank. One of our vessels was struck by a torpedo, the explosion killing three officers and 44 men. Our ships subsequently sank her. We had no other casualties.

Slight Losses, Says Berlin

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: Our torpedo-boats encountered the British in Hoofden. We sank one destroyer and observed another, by aeroplane, to be in a sinking condition. One of our torpedo-boats was damaged and, being unseaworthy, ran into Ymuiden. All our other ships returned with slight losses.

Ymuiden, January 24.—The particulars of the naval engagement indicate that the German destroyers attempted to leave Zeebrugge to avoid the ice, which is very thick. They were immediately attacked by a large British squadron. The action opened at very short range. Early in the fight the bridge of the German destroyer V69 was swept away by a direct hit, killing two officers and the commander of the flotilla, who was aboard.

Seven Vessels Sunk

The V69 fired one torpedo and then was hit by another shell from a British vessel which knocked a funnel flat on the deck. Another shell knocked a hole in the front part of the vessel. The crew state that seven more German vessels were sunk.

The V69 is now lying off Ymuiden Pier.

A Dutch tug-boat has brought in some severely wounded German sailors who were taken on board at the request of the commander of a German torpedo-boat. They came originally from the V69.

It is believed that the British cut off another torpedo-boat which was seen proceeding at full speed northward.

The V69 has now entered the harbor with 3 men who have been killed on board. Apparently she was hit three times and, before or after the engagement, collided with another vessel. The engagement happened at 4 o'clock in the morning.

The German officers refuse to give any information.

Dead Freeze to Deck

When the V 69 arrived she was being towed by three Dutch tugs. Eight of the crew who had been killed were frozen to the deck and it was necessary to use axes to detach them.

Her torpedo-tubes were knocked side-ways, the signal tower, searchlight, bridge and one funnel destroyed, the damage being due to gun-fire:

(Continued on Page 2)

German Prisoners Work for French Regiment

Many are the occupations to which prisoners of war are put. Here a number of German prisoners are shown at work. Besides peeling potatoes for the consumption of themselves and fellow prisoners, they are peeling "spuds" for the kitchen camps of an Allied regiment.

Two Years In Prison And $10,000 Fine For German Consul Bopp

Reuter's Service

San Francisco, January 22.—The German Consul-General at San Francisco, Franz Bopp, the Vice-Consul, and a Lieutenant, who were found guilty by a Federal jury of plotting to blow up munition works, railways, bridges, trains and munition-ships, have been sentenced to two years imprisonment and a fine of G$10,000.

Bopp Denied New Trial

Special Cable to The China Press

San Francisco, January 23.—The German Consul-General, Bopp, who was convicted of a breach of neutrality, has been denied a new trial.

WU TING-FANG LAID UP WITH SEVERE PNEUMONIA

Latest Bulletin Records a Little Improvement, But He Still Has Fever

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, January 25.—Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has a severe attack of pneumonia. The state of his health is not so bad as thought previously. This morning a little improvement was noticed, but the fever, however, still remains.

Dewey's Dying Wish Was 'Take Care of My Comrades in Islands'

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, January 23.—Admiral Dewey's dying request was that "my comrades in the Islands shall be remembered and taken care of."

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava Jan. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Jan. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Feb. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Feb. 4
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia M. Feb. 3
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle Feb. 7
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Feb. 13
Per R.M.S. Em. of Asia Feb. 18
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. Jan. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Feb. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 18

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about tomorrow, per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru.

The French mail of Dec. 24 was due at Saigon on January 22, and here on February 8. Left Singapore on January 19, per M.M. s.s. Cordilliere.

£2,000,000 Damage Caused By Great London Explosion; Seventy Bodies Recovered

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, January 23.—Cables from London state that the deathroll from the powder factory explosion is very heavy. Up to the present, between sixty and seventy bodies have been recovered from the debris and there are 380 injured people under treatment.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January [illegible] Blackwell, of the Home Office, Major Cooper-Key, Chief Inspector of Explosives and Colonel Sir Frederic Nathan, formerly Works Manager of Nobel's Ardeer Factory, have been constituted a committee to enquire into the recent explosion and to make such recommendations as they deem desirable.

The Ministry of Munitions announces that the casualties arising from the explosion are now:

Killed: 44 men, 11 women and 14 children.

Seriously injured: 72.

Slightly injured: 323.

Up to the present, 46 bodies of victims of the explosion have been recovered, twenty-four have died in the hospitals, 120 are seriously injured, hundreds received slight injuries and a thousand persons are homeless.

£2,000,000 Damage

The damage is estimated at £2,000,000.

The opinion is expressed, unofficially, that 100 persons are dead and 400 injured as a result of the disaster, but, perhaps even more striking, is the number that escaped than those killed.

The most remarkable escape was that of the firemen who were gallantly endeavoring to extinguish the fire, when the explosion occurred. Five of them were found alive amid the ruins of their engine.

The explosion in the East End of London was heard at King's Lynn, 96 miles distant.

An eye-witness stated that it occurred half-an-hour after the fire had started and was followed by a flame a thousand times more intense than anything ever seen. Almost immediately, the air was filled with debris, billions of sparks and a sickly smelling gas, like a yellow fog.

The crash of collapsing buildings and falling materials continued for at least eight minutes. As evidence of the force of the explosion, it is stated that a huge piece of a boiler, weighing three to four tons, was found in a field four hundred yards from the scene of the disaster, while another piece, a ton in weight, crashed into a butcher's shop, instantly killing all the occupants.

Factory's Deathroll Trifling

The death-roll in the factory where the explosion occurred is probably trifling, as it is understood that only a small staff was employed there, but the destruction among the crowded small houses in the vicinity was terrific. It is stated that three streets of cottages have been practically wiped out.

The task of extricating the injured from the debris was a very difficult one. Police, special constables and volunteers worked the whole night long, but the military took possession in the meantime and guards were posted at all the approaches.

The cause of the explosion will probably remain a mystery, but it is worthy of note that there have been many prosecutions recently of munition-workers found in possession of matches.

Concussion's Freakishness

A surprising feature of the explosion, which, it is confirmed, occurred several minutes after the fire broke out, was the freakishness of the concussion, which rattled windows fourteen miles away and yet little frail houses a few hundred yards from the factory had not even a pane of glass cracked.

A huge piece of metal, hurtling through the air, struck the ground near a gasometer, with such force that it threw the structure out of the perpendicular and the gas escaped, became ignited and shot blazing into the air. A hole a hundred yards across and eighty deep marks the spot where the explosives store existed.

The chief chemist, Mr. Angel, was one of the most distinguished of the younger scientists. He took a first class in science at Oxford, was subsequently a tutor at Brasenose and offered his services to the Government on the outbreak of the war. Mrs. Angel, who superintended the female staff of the factory, was absent at the time of the disaster.

Commence Searching Inquiry

Dr. Addison, Minister of Munitions, speaking at the Mansion House, today, said that a very searching enquiry is being made into the cause of the explosion. Any suggestions to prevent a recurrence of such a disaster would be fearlessly adopted.

He emphasised that there was no occasion for alarm. Apart from the risk of fire, to which most explosions, up to the present, have been due, shells are harmless.

He stated that he required 4,000 additional women munition-workers every month.

The King has contributed £250, the Queen £100 and Queen Alexandra £100 to the relief fund for the sufferers from the explosion. His Majesty has made special inquiries at the hospitals, concerning the condition of the injured and Queen Alexandra has sent a message of sympathy.

PRESIDENT ADVISES MONROE DOCTRINE FOR WHOLE WORLD

'No Nation Should Seek To Extend Itself Over Any Other'

'PEACE IS NEARER'

'To Secure It, Victory In This War Must Be Ruled Out'

FREEDOM OF SEAS

Every Great People Should Be Assured Maritime Outlet

Special Cable to The China Press

Washington, January 24.—President Wilson has made a special address to the Senate in which he asks that body to consider whether the time has come for the United States to enter into an alliance with European Powers in order to insure the future welfare of the nation. The message and its suggestions and proposals are the subjects of widespread discussion.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 22.—President Wilson addressed the Senate, today, on foreign relations. He recalled his peace Note to the belligerents and declared that progress has been made in the direction of the cessation of hostilities.

He emphasized the necessity for a permanent peace and said that, to secure this, any idea of victory in the present struggle must be ruled out. Victory would mean a peace forced on the loser and the resentment thus engendered would be a perpetual menace to the security of the world.

President Wilson contended that peace can only be founded on equality and national rights. For instance, Poland, which ought to be united, independent and autonomous.

He emphasised the necessity for freedom of the seas and declared that every great people should be assured a direct outlet to the great maritime highways. He recognized that this was closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments, a difficult question, which must be faced in a spirit of real accommodation, if peace is to be achieved.

Universal Monroe Doctrine

President Wilson suggested that the nations, with one accord, should adopt the Monroe doctrine—that no nation should seek to extend itself or its policy over any other nation or people, but that each, little and great, should be free to develop, unhindered and unafraid.

No covenant of an operative peace that does not include the peoples of the New World can suffice to keep the future safe against war. Yet the only peace which the American peoples could join in guaranteeing must satisfy the principles of the American Governments.

Mere agreements would not make peace secure. It would be absolutely necessary to create a force, as guarantor of the permanency of the settlement, so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance formed or projected that no nation or probable combination could withstand it.

Peace must be made secure by the organised major force of mankind.

Peace Without Victory

London, January 23.—The following is the text of the passage in President Wilson's speech to the Senate having reference to peace without victory: "The statesmen of both groups of belligerents have said that it is no part of their purpose to crush their antagonists, but the implication in this assurance may not be equally clear to everybody. This assurance implies, firstly, that there must be a peace without victory."

President Wilson emphasised that this is his own interpretation of the assurance. He then developed his theory that such a peace is indispensable.

The London newspapers received

President Wilson's speech coldly. While recognizing President Wilson's honesty, they point out that the principle of peace without victory was not the policy of the United States in the Civil and Spanish-American wars and that the hope of ending the war without bitterness has been destroyed by the atrocities committed by the Central Powers.

London Comment Reserved

Generally, the newspapers are somewhat reserved in their comments on President Wilson's speech and it is felt that there has not yet been time to give considered judgment to an utterance so weighty and so full of careful qualifications. His plea for peace without victory, however, finds practically no support.

The Daily Telegraph deprecates querulous comment on President Wilson's address to the Senate. It points out that the President, for the first time, made clear his willingness to support the projected League of Peace by force of arms if necessary, thus adumbrating a vital change in the traditions and practice of the United States. The journal says that, broadly speaking, the conditions of the co-operative peace stipulated by President Wilson favor the Allies' cause but President Wilson is merely using catchwords when he talks of the freedom of the seas and his reference to peace without victory is absolutely bewildering in view of the crimes of the Germans.

The Morning Post concludes a criticism of President Wilson with: "After listening with very great interest to President Wilson's instructive essay on the art of reconstructing the world, we respectfully beg leave to continue the war."

No Peace Without Victory

Speaking at Manchester yesterday, Sir Gordon Hewart, Solicitor-General, referring to the Allies' refusal of the insolent German offer of peace, asked did any man of sense or spirit on this side of the water, or on any side of any water, imagine it prudent, practicable or even tolerable to contemplate a future in which the presumptuous pride of unscrupulous brutality had not been defeated and overthrown? They would win for Europe and humanity the countless blessings of an enduring peace.

American Comment

New York, January 23.—While some interpret President Wilson's phrase concerning peace without victory as favoring Germany, others declare that the President meant a peace without crushing either side and point out that President Wilson fully endorses a peace based on the rights of nationalities, which is an essential condition of an Allied victory.

Commenting on President Wilson's address, the New York Sun says that, having failed to secure peace in Mexico, he is now lecturing the world on peace in Europe.

The New York Herald expresses the opinion that President Wilson favors a German peace.

The New York Tribune says that President Wilson's address does not reflect the opinion of the country. His remarks concerning the freedom of the seas are meaningless. "The seas have always been free in times of peace."

Diplomats construe the literal meaning of President Wilson's suggestions that every great people should be assured a direct outlet to the great maritime highways as meaning the neutralisation of the Panama, Suez and Kiel canals, the Straits of Gibraltar and the Dardanelles.

Must Use Force, Says Paris

Paris, January 23.—The newspapers generally point out that President Wilson's high moral ideas entirely conform with the aims of the Allies, but they express the opinion that these aims can only be imposed on the Central Powers by force.

Doesn't Satisfy Germany

Amsterdam, January 24.—The Cologne Gazette cannot see how the world is to be brought nearer peace by President Wilson's speech, unless America attempts to practise what she preaches.

The Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung remarks that peace without victory means that the Central Powers will be deprived of their gains. It contends that access to the sea for every great nation means that Germany must retain Belgium. "What the Dardanelles means to Russia, the English Channel means to Germany."

Bulgaria's Terms

Copenhagen, January 23.—The President of the Bulgarian Sobranje has stated Bulgaria's terms of peace. She demands the whole of the Dobrudja to the Danube, parts of Macedonia, all the Morava River in Bulgaria and Monastir.

'Terror and Despair'

London, January 20.—The shrieks of rage throughout Germany, headed by the torrential new outburst of hysteria from the Kaiser, indicate plainly the terror and despair in which the Central Powers are now plunged by the failure of their attempt to delude the Allies into consideration of sham peace proposals, especially as the Allies' reply to President Wilson's Note was followed by a most memorable covering letter from the British Foreign Secretary, in which the essential differences of the aims and methods between the Allies and the Central Empires were lucidly and definitely expounded.

This letter has universally produced a most satisfactory impression, as evinced not only by the obvious approval of all neutrals, but by the frenzied wrath aroused in Germany at this final exposure of German falsehoods and fallacies, which renders their repetition useless for the future.

To make matters worse for the Germans, all goes ill for them at home and abroad. Food troubles have come to a head in Berlin, with an acute bread famine, the German advance in Rumania is now definitely checked, the British successes continue in Africa, Egypt and Mesopotamia and Greece has completely surrendered to the just precautionary demands of the Allies, so that the situation in Athens is greatly improved and the imprisoned Venizelists are beginning to be released without an ill event.

The Pope's Protest

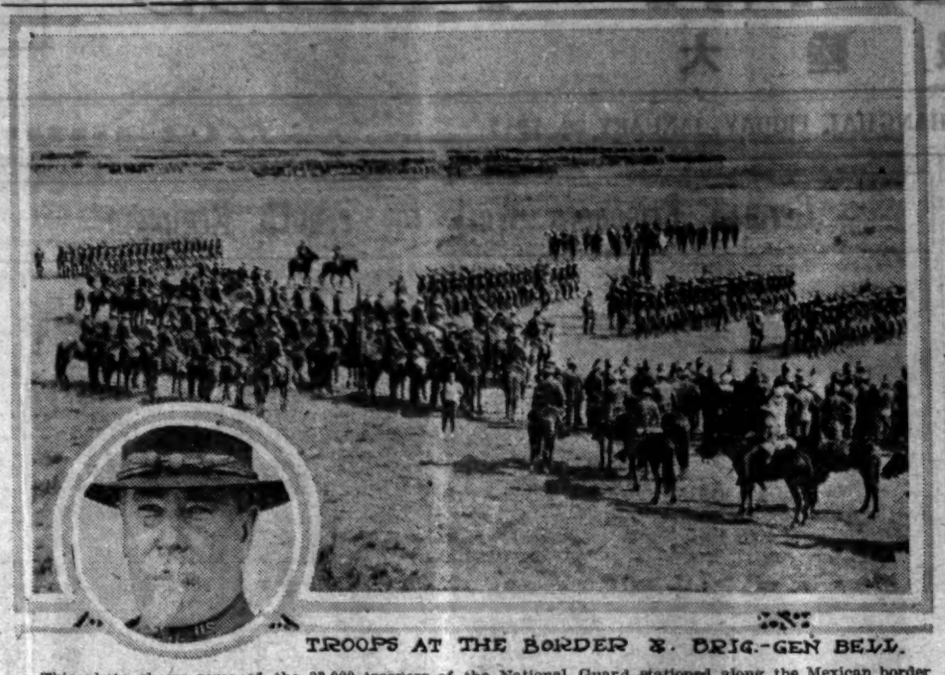
Meanwhile, however, the German brutalities to the deported Belgians are still carried on with systematic and deliberate cruelty, till the Pope, in a letter to Cardinal Mercier, deplores, in the strongest tones, the afflictions of the oppressed populations and sends a special benediction to the suffering flock and pastors.

The clumsy and feeble attempt of the Germans to turn the tables by accusing Britain also of exploiting her dispossessed Belgian guests for profit was immediately and finally frustrated by the universal testimony of the Belgians themselves.

There is a prospect in Britain that the recent food regulations will shortly be relaxed and altered and the new war loan has embarked on a career of the greatest prosperity, amid scenes of unexampled enthusiasm from high and low.

Mr. John Hodge, Labor M.P. for South-East Lancashire, speaking at Rotherham, asserted without hesitation that an overwhelming majority of trade unionists are of opinion that a premature and inconclusive peace would be a greater disaster than the war itself. "We must fight to a finish, however great the sacrifice and we will have no more German steel while there is a single idle furnace in Great Britain."

Review Troops on Border as Villa Approaches



TROOPS AT THE BORDER & BRIG.-GEN BELL.

This photo shows some of the 23,000 troopers of the National Guard stationed along the Mexican border marching in review at Brownsville, Tex. It is considered significant by some that these forces have been mobilised at a railroad center at practically the same time word was received of Villa's victory over Carranza troops at Chihuahua and of his reported advance on Juarez. Brigadier-General Bell, Jr., U.S.A., shown in the insert, is in command of the 55,000 troops on the border.

Teuton Destroyer Division Defeated

(Continued from Page 1)

also the ramming done by a British ship has deeply dented her side.

Despite the many degrees of frost, some of her crew, stripped to the waist, were washing off the stains of battle. It is stated that only 80 men out of her crew of 160 remain.

Conspicuous in the rigging, where it has frozen hard, is a man's arm, which had been blown off. A number of the crew jumped overboard and were drowned.

The Commander of the vessel had both legs shot off and has died in Ymuiden Hospital. Four other officers were killed.

The battered remnants of the German "High-sea Forces," constituting the pirate's lair at Zeebrugge, are now limping to neutral ports or trying to lurk along the coast to Germany.

The whole story was one of swift and overwhelming disaster when the British swooped down and destroyed the German squadron quickly and thoroughly.

Had to Try Escape

A German seaman stated that the squadron had to dash out of Zeebrugge or be frozen up there.

Survivors of the V. 69 say that a flotilla of eleven vessels left a German port at one o'clock on Monday afternoon. At three o'clock on Tuesday morning, they discovered British vessels on their beam, which, at long range, opened fire.

The marksmanship of the British was very accurate. The V. 69 was soon hit. She escaped by a marvel, for she was faced by two British squadrons of four to six big ships each. There must have been treachery, as every precaution had been taken to avoid an encounter.

As her steering-gear and compass had been destroyed, the vessel steered by the stars and her screws. She was making for the mouth of the Ems, but sighted four British destroyers off Ymuiden and so made for that port.

The main action was fought thirty miles off Zeebrugge. The V. 69 escaped owing to the fact that she was the rear-guard to the flotilla. The survivors did not know the fate of the other vessels, but they must have suffered badly.

Say Raid Frustrated

Amsterdam, January 23.—According to the Tyd the German destroyers belonged to the 6th Division of the Home Fleet from Heligoland, which apparently intended to make a raid, but was discovered, and the greater part driven back to its base while a portion of the squadron was forced back against the coast of Flanders.

It is reported that some warships were sunk but details are lacking. Some of the damaged German vessels took refuge in Zeebrugge.

ROBERTSON AND KEOGH HONORED BY THEIR KING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 24.—The Gazette announces that His Majesty has been pleased to confer the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath on General Sir William Robertson and Surgeon-General Keogh for their services in the war.

General Sir H. C. O. Plumer, General Sir Archibald Hunter and General Sir William Robertson have been appointed Aides-de-Camp to His Majesty the King.

The Weather

Very cloudy and misty weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 43.2 and the minimum 28.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 47.3 and 17.6.

YOUR BREATH.....?

Is it offensive? Is your tongue as clean as it should be in the morning? If not let us help you. They dispel Constipation, correct torpid liver, bad breath, foul tongue, bilious headaches. As gentle as nature.

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will call at Shanghai on

January 27

and will proceed the same day

Direct to Manila

The s.s. Korea Maru will arrive in Manila on January 31, in time for the opening of the Carnival. She is appointed to sail for Hongkong on February 2, which port she is scheduled to reach two days later. It will be possible to stay two or three days longer in Manila, and yet catch the s.s. Korea Maru in Hongkong. There are frequent sailings by steamers of other lines from Manila to Hongkong.

For rates and full information, apply to

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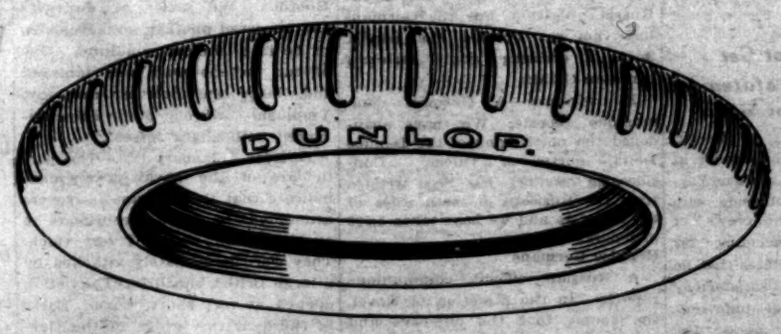

GENTLEMEN,

you know quite well, the more care you take of your health, the more effectively you can repair a temporary injury to it. Tyres are like constitutions—if treated properly much can be done with them, otherwise they are ruined. If the casing of your worn cover is sound, it can be repaired and re-treaded by the

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WAR CABINET TO MEET IN MIDDLE OF MARCH

Civic Welcome By London Planned for Dominions Delegates to Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 23.—Reuter's Agency learns that the date for the first meeting of the special War Cabinet has not yet been decided, but it seems likely that it cannot occur before the middle of March.

A movement is on foot in the City to extend a civic welcome to the representatives of the Dominions and India attending the forthcoming War Conference. It is suggested that it shall take the form of a reception and presentation of the freedom of the city.

The Westminster Gazette says that nothing could be more satisfactory than the selection of the Indian representatives for the Imperial War Conference. Sir James Meston is certainly one of the very ablest Indian administrators. His recent speech at the Indian National Congress shows that he sympathises with Indian ideals and aspirations. Sir Satyenora Sinha has every qualification for being considered a thoroughly representative Indian, whose selection will be universally popular. The Maharaja of Bikanir is an equally good example of the ruling chiefs of India who have rendered very great service in many ways in the war.

CONTINUAL TESTING OF STRENGTH ON W. FRONT

Greatly Similar Exploits Preceded the Battle Of The Somme

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 22.—A military expert draws attention to the fact that the adversaries on the west front are continually testing their respective strengths along the whole line, especially in the regions of the former battles of the Somme, the Meuse, the Champagne and the Argonnes. The other fronts in the Vosges, the Woevre and along the Aisne are also waking up.

He points out that similar trials of strength preceded the battle of the Somme when the British executed no fewer than seventy raids between Ypres and the Somme between the 24th of June and the 1st July. The present situation is greatly similar.

75's SLAUGHTER GERMANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 24.—The Verdun correspondent of La Liberte says that the German effort north of Caurieres Wood was not merely a raid but a strong attack made by three regiments on a front of a kilometer following an intense bombardment the whole day. "Our 75's, with murderous precision, checked and rolled back our assailants in disorder. A second attack, which was preceded by liquid-fire, was equally costly to the Germans. One company alone lost 140 men."

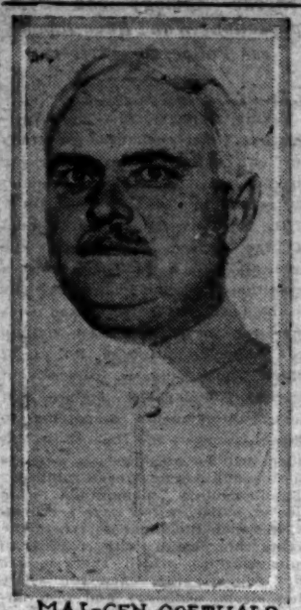
EAST AFRICA CAMPAIGN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 22.—An official despatch from East Africa reports: Considerable progress has been made by all the columns engaged in encircling the enemy in the Lower Rufiji and Rufiji Delta area. We entered the Delta at Pembamohoro and drove out the enemy southward of Kibambawe.

General Northey's columns have dislodged the enemy eastward of Lupembe and are pursuing them towards Mahenge.

Canal Builder Heads U.S. Railroad Board



MAJ.-GEN. GOETHALS.

With Major-General George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, at its head, the Wilson Railroad Board, which is to investigate the operation of the Adamson eight-hour law, has begun its hearings at the Custom House, New York. At its first sitting the board conferred with eight railroad presidents regarding methods of investigation. Later the heads of the four railroad men's brotherhoods will meet the members of the commission. After hearing the leaders of both sides, General Goethals said, the commission would be prepared to adopt a program.

Besides General Goethals, the commission consists of Edgar E. Clark, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and George Rublee, a member of the Federal Trade Commission. Dr. Max O. Lorenz, assistant statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is secretary to the Goethals Commission.

GERMAN MISSIONARIES IN SUMATRA WARNED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 23.—The Weltvreden correspondent of the Telegraaf states that the papers in the Dutch East Indies issue a warning against the interference of German missionaries in Government affairs, which was partly the cause of the recent rising in the region of Batak, in Sumatra.

DANES TO GET MORE TEA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 23.—It is officially announced that the restrictions of the import of tea into Denmark announced on September 11 are cancelled.

RUSSIA'S TROUBLES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 21.—The Retch states that seventeen highly-placed personages presented a petition to the highest quarters, on the 2nd, drawing a clear picture of the existing state of affairs in connection with recent events and urging a radical change of attitude towards a number of internal questions.

RECALL PERSHING

Special Cable to The China Press.

New York, January 23.—An order for the recall of General Pershing and his troops from Mexico will be issued today.

The American forces under General Pershing which have been in Mexico for many months have begun their return towards the American border, according to despatches from Juarez.

Educational Assoc.

The members of the East China Educational Association hold their fourth annual meeting this week and the program is given below.

The meetings of the Association are open to all those interested in educational work, and a special invitation is extended to English speaking Chinese teachers.

The popular lecture for Friday evening should be a treat. Dr. Downey was for many years the Dean of the College of Science, Literature and Arts of the University of Minnesota. In addition to his lectures on popular and scientific subjects he is the author of several educational works. At present Dr. Downey is serving on the faculty of the University of Nanking.

Program

Thursday at 9 a.m.

MARTYRS' MEMORIAL HALL

Securing Religious Results and the consideration by the School of the Start in Life.

9-9.15 Devotional Exercises, Rev. A. J. Bowen, LL.D.

9.30 Some Methods of Securing Religious Results in Schools. Arthur Rugh, B. A.

10.00 Discussion.

10.45 Science in Elementary Schools, Mr. John H. Jennings, B. A.

11.15 Discussion.

Thursday Afternoon, at 2.00

2.00 Business:—Reports, Appointment of Committees on Auditing, Nominations, and Resolutions.

2.30 How to Educate Girls for Life Duties. Lower Primary, Miss E. A. Love. Higher Primary, Miss Juniata Ricketts.

3.15 Discussion.

Friday, at 9 a.m.

MIDDLE SCHOOL PROBLEMS

9.00 Devotional Exercises, Rev. Tong Tsing En.

9.15 Functions of the Principal, Rev. D. W. Richardson, M.A., B.D.

9.45 Discussion.

10.15 The Teaching of Chinese, K. S. Liu, Ph. D.

10.45 Discussion.

Friday Afternoon, at 2.00

2.00 School Records, Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, B. S.

2.30 Discussion.

3.00 Teacher Improvement, Rev. Chas. S. Keen, M.A.

3.30 Discussion.

Saturday, at 9 a.m.

SECTIONAL CONFERENCES

8.00:—Popular Lecture:—"What National and International conditions would secure permanent peace?" Dr. John F. Downey.

9.00 Devotional Exercises, Rev. A. P. Parker, D. D.

9.15 Business.

10.00 Sectional Conferences, Chairmen. Kindergarten and Elementary Schools, Miss Katherine Abbey, B. A. Middle Schools, Rev. D. W. Richardson, M. A., B. D. Science Teachers, E. V. Jones, M. A., Ph. D. College Presidents and Deans, Rev. J. W. Cline, B.A., D.D.

HOLIDAY FIRES

Two more outbreaks were added to the China New Year record, on Wednesday.

At 2.20 p.m. on that day the Brigade found the first floor of No. 90 North Woosih Road, a Chinese dwelling, well alight. The Brigade had no difficulty in confining the fire. No. 90 was very badly damaged on the first floor whilst Nos. 91 and 92 were also more or less affected.

At eleven o'clock the same night the Brigade found a shop on the south side of Tiendong Road, near the junction of North Szechuen Road, in flames and the fire burning fiercely. It had already made inroads on two shops on the east side and the premises at the back were also involved. Attention was paid to holding the fire from spreading along the road frontage, four jets being brought into play in this direction, whilst a line of hose was run up an alleyway from North Soochow Road and with two powerful jets off the Hongkew pump, sufficed to hold the fire at the back, and also to damp down the wood side walls of Messrs. Watson and Co's. aerated water depot. The main fire, however, took some time to extinguish owing to the rapid spread of the outbreak and the nature of the contents of the shop, which were oil, matches, paper and other inflammables. After an hour's work the fire was practically extinguished. No. 515-6 a general shop, insured for Tls. 1,500, where the fire originated, was gutted; whilst Nos. 517, a small office, and 518, a Cantonese provision store, insured for Tls. 1,400, were also damaged. Nos. 181-2-3 North Soochow Road, used as an iron store and insured for Tls. 500, was slightly affected, as also were Messrs. Watson and Co's. premises.

CHOOSE INDIA DELEGATES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 22.—The Secretary of State for India has selected Sir James Meston, Sir Satyendra Sinha and the Maharaja of Bikanir to assist him to represent India at the special sittings of the War Cabinet.

NEW ITALIAN LOAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 21.—The issue is authorised of a 5 per cent loan at 90. Payments are acceptable in foreign gold Government securities.

AVIATORS BOMB BAGDAD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 22.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: Our aeroplanes have dropped six 100lb. bombs on the enemy's munition-factory at Bagdad.

U. S. Court for China

H. C. Sandage Freed

In the United States Court for China yesterday a motion for *nolle prosequi* was allowed by Judge Lobingier in the case of H. C. Sandage, accused of assault.

Appearances; Earl B. Rose, Esq., Special U. S. Attorney, for the Prosecution; Lt. W. B. Jupp, Naval Judge Advocate, contra. Judge Lobingier's decision follows:

The accused, an enlisted man in the United States Navy, is charged in this cause with

"the crime of assault: in that the said H. C. Sandage, on or about the 27th day of October, 1916, at Shanghai, in the Republic of China, and within the jurisdiction of said Court, did, without just cause or excuse assault one, Tsau Tsung-chun, a citizen of the Republic of China, by striking said Tsau Tsung-chun with a glass jar or bottle and thereby injuring him."

The injury suffered by the complaining witness was a very serious one—no less than the loss of his right eye—and the circumstances under which he lost it are practically undisputed except as to the identity of the assailant. The affair occured at an exchange shop and originated in a dispute over the amount which the assailant was to receive in exchange for what the prosecution's witnesses call "a discount dollar." The complaining witness was an assistant in the shop and his employer and a relative of the latter who says he was visiting there, all testify that the assailant seized a glass jar from the counter and struck the complaining witness in the face, thus causing the loss of the eye.

The accused pleaded not guilty and on the trial testified that he was not present at the time of the assault. The other witnesses were all agreed that the assailant was a bluejacket but not all were agreed that defendant was the one. Since the trial the Prosecuting Attorney has found another party who claims to have been an eye-witness of the affair and who makes affidavit that

"I have on this day seen the accused, H. C. Sandage, in the American jail, and am positive that he is not the man who took part in the fight."

Based partly upon this affidavit the Prosecuting Attorney now files a motion for *nolle prosequi*, reciting inter alia

"from other testimony, and the testimony of some of the other witnesses produced by the prosecution, it would appear that there is a reasonable doubt as to the identity of the United States bluejacket who assaulted the said Tsau Tsung-chun on the date aforesaid, and that there is a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused;

"That on the 6th day of January, 1917, the sum of Mexican dollars Six hundred and Ninety-two ($692.00), United States gold dollars Five (G.$5.00), and Philippine Pesos Five (P5) which had been subscribed by the officers and crew of the United States ship Brooklyn, was paid to the complaining witness as compensation for the injury and damages which had been caused by the said assault;

"That on the 15th day of January, 1917, the said Tsau Tsung-chun filed herein a statement wherein he alleges that it is his belief that the said payment of said sums is full and satisfactory compensation for the injury which he had received and that by the said payment and by the fact that the said H. C. Sandage had been in confinement since the 7th day of November, 1916, to the date hereof, complete justice has been done herein;

"That the applicant believes that after due diligence and careful investigation all the evidence which is available which would tend to show that the accused is either innocent or guilty of the crime as charged has been produced and shown to this honorable Court;

"Now therefore the applicant herein respectfully moves the Court that inasmuch as complete reparation has been made to the complaining witness for the injury and damage caused by the assault herein alleged, and inasmuch as there is and appears to be a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused of the crime herein charged, that this cause be dismissed" .....

A motion for *nolle prosequi*, after the trial, is somewhat unusual but it is not, on that account, irregular. Indeed it may be presented and granted even after verdict (1), and while the Court's consent is generally required it is ordinarily granted as a matter of course (2). For where the prosecuting officer, who usually hears but one side of the cause, and is certainly not biassed in favor of the accused, reaches the conclusion that there is a reasonable doubt of the accused's guilt, it is hardly ever likely that the Court will find otherwise.

In this cause there is the additional circumstance that the complaining witness has been reimbursed far beyond his expectations and expresses himself thoroughly satisfied with the result. We have, therefore, no hesitation in following the usual practise and granting the motion, though, of course, this will not preclude further proceedings against the real culprit should he subsequently be detected. Let a *nolle prosequi* be entered, and the accused be discharged from custody with costs *de officio*.

(1). Encyclopedia of Pleading and Practice, X, 563; Massachusetts: Com. v. Tuck, 20 Pick. 356. Maine: State v. Smith, 67 Me. 328. Vermont: State v. Roe, 12 Vt. 93.

(2). Id., 557.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Those weeks of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as thus on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who have them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON. ENG.

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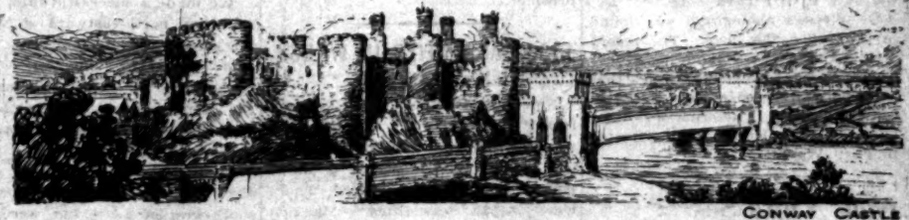

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The iron is always hot—evenly hot—when you want it.

There is no chance for soot, on an electric iron, to soil your hands or the clothes.

Since you need no fire for heating, you can iron anywhere within reach of an electric light socket—in your room or on the verandah.

Various sizes of irons are sold by the local contractors and may be seen at the

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WIFE OF A BURGLAR IS SLAIN BY BURGLAR

De Weese Tells Police She Was Killed While He Looted Another House

WOMAN GOT RENO DIVORCE

Fled With Thief Who Was Her Boarder; Murdered In Salt Lake

Chicago, December 10.—A story that set the police of three cities at work on foregotten trails, and that was to carry to a man in New York the first news of the murder, in September, of his former wife, was told last night when a man who gave the name of Howard De Weese walked into the Central Police Station and asked to be arrested, so that he could clear up a murder mystery. The Chicago police regard the case as one of the strangest that has come under their observation.

To detectives who examined him, the man, who confessed that he was a professional burglar, said that he had left New York in November, 1915, with the wife of Harry W. Fisher, a harberdasher in Second Avenue, New York; that he had married her in August of this year, after she had obtained a Reno divorce, and that while living together in Salt Lake, under the name of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Robbins, she had been murdered. De Weese protested that he had fled only because he feared that his former record as a burglar would convict him.

De Weese said that he made "good hauls" from San Diego to Seattle, while Mrs. Fisher was waiting in Reno for her divorce. He said that the Chief of Police and a deputy sheriff of Reno witnessed their marriage, and that in Salt Lake they lived within two doors of the country jail.

In describing the circumstances of the murder, so far as he knew them, De Weese's version was:

"We got to Salt Lake on September 20. She had about $10,000 worth of jewelry that I had given her. I went out one night, looking for a job in my line, and did not come home until 5 o'clock in the morning. When I entered the room I found her dead in bed. She had been clubbed to death. All the jewelry and what money she had was gone.

"I destroyed all marks of identity and all letters, and caught an Oregon Short Line train for Ogden. From there I went to Cheyenne, where I saw by the papers that I was accused of the murder. I have been dodging since.

"Mrs. Fisher was about thirty-six. She has a son, seventeen years of age, who works for Cluett, Peabody and Co. in New York. He has seen me give her jewelry.

"I served three years in Indiana on the charge of robbing one Dr. McClaskey in Fort Wayne. That is the only time I have done."

De Weese's photograph was found in the police files here. The record attached said he was known as Martin, Morton and Crovier, and that he had been sentenced to the Jeffersonville, Ind., Reformatory for burglary after having been arrested in Fort Wayne.

New 'Third Sex' Is Here At Last

Evolved From Women, Discoverer Says, But Of Neuter Gender

Chicago, December 10.—The "third sex," accoring to Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen of Chicago has been evolved. It comes from the feminine half of the race.

"A great many girls are discovering that their natures are not at all domestic and that they have no spark of the normal desire to marry and rear children," said Dr. Van Hoosen today. "The balance of power which in their sisters goes into the sex life in these girls seems to have been added instead to their mental make-up.

"The new individual, who will be of a neuter gender, will have more time to cultivate her—or its—brain than will the woman who gives up part of her time to child-bearing. She will be less emotional. Romance and sex affection will not influence her."

MAIL FROM LONDON FOR CHINA AND JAPAN IS LOST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 23.—The Post Office notifies that letters for China, Japan and Hongkong which reached London on the 7th and 8th January and those for Persia which reached London on the 6th to 8th of January were on board the intercepted Swedish steamer Ingeborg on the voyage between the United Kingdom and Sweden when she was compelled to throw 700 bags of mail overboard.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

I'LL MAKE THOSE BOYS STEP
AIN'T YOU GOIN' TO WEAR THE SILK HANDKERCHIEF PA?
YOU LOOK LIKE ONE OF THEM CLOTHIN' ADS IN THE MAGAZINES POP
IF POP ONLY HAD A POMPADOUR EH— OH BOY
ATTA BOY POP
THE PEOPLES CHOICE
POP CONGRESS
INDOOR SPORTS
HELPING TO DOLL UP THE CONGRESS MAN WHO IS ABOUT TO MEET THE NEW LADY MEMBER RECENTLY ELECTED.

LANDSLIDE WRECKS A TRAIN; FORTY PERISH

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 23.—A landslide cut in two a mail-train which was on its way to Vienna from Trieste. A rescue train collided with the debris. Forty people were killed.

HONGKONG WAR GIFT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 23.—Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, gratefully acknowledges a contribution of $5,000,000 from Hongkong for war purposes, paid partly from the revenue and partly from the proceeds of the local loan of $3,000,000.

AUSTRIAN SUCCESS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 23.—(By wireless). An Austrian official communique reports: We captured a trench near Gorizia and took 137 prisoners.

1,130 CASUALTIES IN WRECK

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, January 24.—Messages from Petrograd report that the train wreck in Moldavia involving Rumanian troops and refugees is much worse than was first reported. There were 1,130 casualties. Mangled bodies strew the track.

FAKHRY PASHA A HERO

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, January 23.—Fakhry Pasha the Turkish commander at Medina, and the author of the atrocities there, has been awarded the Turkish gold war-medal.

Official Communiques From the West Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 24.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported on Sunday evening: We successfully raided the enemy's trenches, in the forenoon, south-east of Loos and bombed and destroyed dug-outs full of Germans, inflicting many casualties. We entered the German lines, last night, north of Neuve Chapelle.

The enemy's artillery was active at Ramcourt, Beaucourt, Serre and Ypres. We effectively bombarded the enemy's postitons in the regions of St. Pierre Vaast, Gommecourt, Arras and Armentieres.

Sir Douglas Haig reported on Monday evening: Raids attempted by the enemy, northward of Arras and north-eastward of Ploegsteert Wood, were unsuccessful. We secured some prisoners as the result of encounters in the neighborhood of Grandcourt, Neuville St. Vaast, Fauquissart and Wytschaete.

Our heavy artillery caused an explosion in the enemy's lines opposite Arras.

We made a successful raid, taking prisoners, north-eastward of Neuville St. Vaast. We repulsed an enemy raid between Armentieres and Ploegsteert. A second raid made by the enemy reached our trenches but was ejected, the enemy leaving a number of dead.

Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday: The enemy attempted a raid, south-west of Loos, but were easily beaten off, leaving a number of dead and wounded. We drove back a party of the enemy, southward of Hulluch.

We raided the enemy's trenches south-east of Ypres and bombarded their trenches south-east of Souchez, with good results.

During the air-fighting, six German aeroplanes were destroyed and three driven down damaged. One of ours was brought down and two are missing.

Paris, January 24.—The official communique issued on Sunday evening reported: North of the Somme, in the region or Mont St. Quentin, our artillery caught enemy troops on the march. On the right of the Meuse, in the sectors of Vacherauville, Chambrettes and Caurieres Wood, there has been a great reciprocal artillery bombardment. We carried out a successful *coup-de-main* towards Senones.

The communique on Monday afternoon reported: After a violent bombardment, the Germans, yesterday evening, attacked north of Caurieres Wood, on the right bank of the Meuse. Our artillery and machine-gun fire broke their attacks and we held the whole of our front.

There was an active artillery action, during the night, on the sector of Pepper Hill.

The communique in the evening reported: On the right of the Meuse, there was very violent artillery activity in the sectors of Douaumont and Caurieres Wood and in the Vosges, in the region of Chapelotte.

The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported: There has been a fairly lively cannonade between the Oise and the Aisne. Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: There has been a fairly lively cannonade in the Champagne and the Argonnes. We carried out a *coup-de-main* in Lorraine in the region of Richecourt. There was artillery fighting in Alsace in the direction of Larcutzen.

The official communique issued this afternoon reported: We carried out several successful *coups-de-main* during the night south of Chilly, in the Somme area, and near Recneville, in Woevre.

Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down, including the 26th machine brought down by Lieutenant Guynemer.

Sixteen British naval aeroplanes bombed the blast-furnaces at Burbach, in the basin of the Sarre, apparently damaging them considerably.

The communique yesterday evening reported: A destructive artillery bombardment was carried out against the enemy in the region of Moulins Sonstouvent, north-east of Hill 304. There has been an appreciably violent artillery struggle in the sector of Caurieres Wood.

Britain Concentrates On More Cargo-Boats

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 22.—The Times understands that work on new liners in a number of shipyards has been suspended and labor devoted to the construction of cargo-boats.

Chinese Still Averse To Granting the Main Chenchiatung Claims

Concede Apology and Compensation; Won't Have Japanese Police Or Advisers

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 23.—The Chenchiatung Notes exchanged yesterday deal only with the demands arising directly out of the incident, namely: the reprimand of the Commander of the 23rd Division, the punishment of the officers concerned, the publication of a warning against a repetition of the incident, an apology by the Tuchun of Fengtien and compensation for the Japanese civilian who was first attacked, to all of which the Chinese Government agrees. The Japanese declare that the re-inforcements despatched to Chenchiatung at the time of the incident will be withdrawn as soon as these conditions have been fulfilled.

Supplementary memoranda were also exchanged a few days previously, in which the Japanese record the rights they claim with regard to police-stations, which they declare they will establish when and where they deem necessary and also impress on the Chinese Government the advisability of employing Japanese military advisers and instructors. The Chinese memoranda repudiate the Japanese claims regarding police-stations and say that the Chinese Government cannot agree to employ advisers and instructors.

TRIPOLI REBELS SUFFER SECOND SEVERE DEFEAT

Fierce Battle Fought in Sand-Storm; Mutineers Have 820 Killed, 1,300 Wounded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 21.—An official communique reports: We caught up the fleeing Tripolitan rebels and again defeated them, after a fierce battle, which lasted for three hours and took place during a sand-storm. It is reckoned that the rebel losses in the two days fighting totalled 820 killed and 1,300 wounded.

BLUE FUNNEL TAKING UP £2,000,000 OF WAR LOAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 22.—The British ship-owners, Messrs. A. Holt and Company, the Ocean and China Mutual Steamship Companies, have applied for £2,000,000 of the war loan.

374 Lives Lost By Cuirea Rail Smash

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Jassy, January 19.—374 persons were killed and 756 injured in the railway accident at Cuirea on the 7th.

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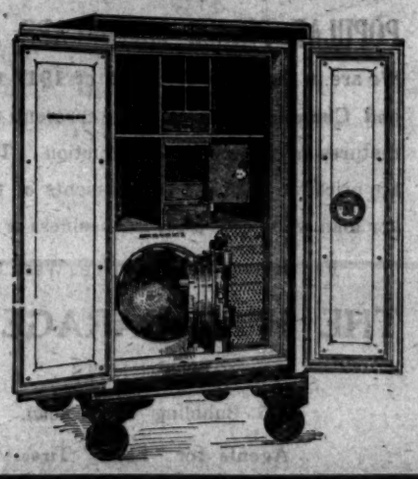

BORNITE CARRIES OWNER TO ANOTHER HUNT WIN

Mr. Rowe Then Lays New Course Which Provides a Highly Sporting Run

EZRAS CONTEST HONORS

J. I. on Mameluke Defeats His Brother on Rosewood In Close Finish

The hunter's prayer so vigorously sent up for either rain or snow was answered on Chinese New Year's Eve by snow and a real groan was heard from the riding men on Tuesday morning, when they woke to find about a half-inch mantle on the ground and more threatening, which, if it continued to lie, would have made hunting far too dangerous. The hunt had originally been advertised for Kiangwan, but the Stewards wisely decided that, if a hunt was laid at all, owing to the fear about snow it had better be laid in home country.

The change of scene gave the fox very little time to prepare and certainly no time to go over the course beforehand, which perhaps accounted for the extraordinary finish selected. The meet was called for 3.30 p.m., at the Old Handicap Bridge on Hungjao Road, where a small field of thirty-six thrusters assembled in very bright sunshine and a strong north wind.

Snow was still visible in patches, in sheltered places, but otherwise, the fall had had absolutely no effect whatsoever on the country, the going being as dusty, dry and hard as ever. Another unfortunate point was the selection of pink paper, of a very flimsy nature, which would not lie and the absence of a trail checked the hunt every few hundred yards, this, combined with the dust, making the ten mile run seem positively interminable.

No paper at all was visible at the start and the hunt guessed from isolated bits here and there that the trail would be by way of Honest Grips, the three jumps of which were easy enough. Then, swinging right, the field made for a nasty little run-through, which some Chinese sportsmen had barricaded with a baulk of timber.

Just before reaching this spot, Mr. Ilbert came down in cloud of dust and it is reported that he snapped his collarbone. Worse luck, for he had just put on enough flesh to qualify him as a heavyweight and now will have to rust for the rest of the season.

After this point, no paper was visible, so the riders made a blind dash along Warren Road, over a wooden bridge and swung away left towards Beeline, which series of jumps, for some reason or other, caused colossal grief, every trench claiming its victim. Without pause, the leaders carried on over the rut and furrow, straight ahead to Barrier Creek and, by the time they got to the top, after taking all the big jumps, discovered that they were off paper again.

Sadly, they had to come back and now began a long cast, some going as far as Pons. Eventually, a vigorous Tally Ho! showed that pink had been found lying over Suez. Away went the crowd, taking the line of jumps on the high land on the right of Suez flats, but, when they got as far as Barrier Creek, never a sign of paper.

Here the field halted for a very long time, quite undecided. Some cast up Barrier Creek, some cast straight ahead towards Rubicon Road, while three or four made their way to Drop and Crawl, over a platform and then, seeing some Chinese ahead, at Westward Ho! decided to look there for paper and found it.

Tally Ho! was passed along the line of outposts and the hunt very quickly responded, those in front sportingly waiting until the whole crowd got together. From here to Family Tree platform, then another check along the right bank of Clear Water and here the hunt divided into two parts, one making its way around Clear Water and the other going back, finding a trace of pink over the old platform near Potter's Dip.

This old platform made a very awkward jump, because the Chinese had dug a trench on the farther side, which caused two or three tosses. The whole field then reunited on the other side of the village and all went hell-for-leather to the next big jump, which was naturally Dallas' Grave.

Some of the ponies have been so often over this spot that they were ashamed to face it and preferred to go in rather than over, to the intense delight of the usual crowd of blue-coated denizens of this vicinity. Then over that very awkward rut and furrow lying between Dallas' Grave and Middling Tree platform, which is trying at all times, particularly so in dusty weather, or heavy going.

Over Middling Tree platform and straight to Forth, which was well jumped by everybody. Rounding the lagoon by Corinth, the leaders carried on a little too far and gave place to the runners-up.

The pace from here onward was very hot indeed, as the flags might easily have been at Benbow's Finish, or Drakeford's Dry Cut and those out for blood could not afford to be left behind. Swinging round the Sakadong, it was soon seen there were no flags at Benbow's finish, so the hunt made up its mind for Drakeford's Dry Cut.

The two big jumps approaching the platform on Artery Creek were splendidly taken, but, as happened in the second hunt this season, the leaders overshot the platform and had to pull up, to let in fresh aspirants for honors. After this, a division of opinion again took place.

Some went due east, others as hard as they could over the platform on the left and did not pull up till they got to Drakeford's Dry Cut, where the flags were not. Back came the hunt from both directions, met and then got going down the bank of a creek running due east, pointing towards Perrott's Line.

There was no let-up in speed. Every pony was going full stretch and, amidst anathema, green paper was run into at a small stone bridge. It was not clear why the fox selected this route on a run-in, for it could have been avoided.

Anyhow, green paper is green paper and must be obeyed. All being safely over, the field got in motion, the leaders suddenly swerving out to the left, in front of an enormous burrow-pit and, after this, for quite a long way, the trail lay through a very dangerous series of burrow-pits. In fact, the whole country has changed by these pits, which surely could not have been known to the fox, otherwise he would never have laid his scent in such a place.

This necessitated stringing out into single file and so on to the first wooden bridge on Hungjao Road and again in single file through a narrow neck of land leading towards One Wide River. There was still absolutely no let-up in pace, which made the going rather hairy.

One Wide River was splendidly jumped and then came Plumtree platform. The flags were visible on the horizon, but again, owing to the absence of paper, the hunt had two opinions of how to get at them.

A good number of men went to the left, towards the Hong Jump, which is a most undesirable spot, two men and two ponies in making it unjumpable for the rest. Others went to the right, round the end of the lagoon, which proved to be the correct trail, those going to the Hong Jump being hopelessly out.

The finish was due west, absolutely in the eye of the sun and the winner, who laid a similar finish in the third hunt, had a taste of his own medicine, for he was quite blinded and almost galloped into a big lagoon. Due west finishes should be avoided where possible.

It is said that the fox had the idea of finishing over Here and There, which jump, however, is rather an impossible one this year. The result was that he had to plant the flags over a small gap near Old Woman's Bridge—of no consequence.

There is no doubt about it that flimsy paper should never be laid, except on a dead calm day and then not such a neutral color as a dull pink. The hunt was running for over an hour and, whilst the course was only about ten miles, the riders must have covered something like fifteen.

The card read:

1. Mr. E. S. Benbow-Rowe, Bornite.
2. Dr. C. N. Davis, Monialve.
3. Mr. C. C. Boyd, Tuki Tuki.
4. Mr. H. E. Morriss, Madelec.
5. Mr. H. Knoll, Touchwood.
6. Mr. E. B. Rose, The Flipper.

Yesterday's Hunt

The joss-pidgin, crackers and bombs fired off by the Paper Hunt Club for rain were very kindly answered on Wednesday night with a copious fall, which promised a ripping hunt, without the dust fiend, for yesterday. The fox who was so universally strafed by the members for the rotten finish at the third hunt made ample amends by laying a course the greater part of which was through unknown country on the French side, providing any amount of big water jumps.

The paper selected, also, namely, red, white and blue, was clearly visible on the dark ground, giving a good lead to the hounds, to which they responded throughout the hunt by keeping up a flying pace. Despite the counter-attraction of Kiangwan races and proving the popularity of hunting, a field of fifty riders turned out at Springfield's Line.

There is really nothing of a horrific nature on this line. Some of the ponies, as usual, did not like it and a few riders were the greater part of some time in getting over the third cut jump. From here the run to the Hunt Bridge at London Town is so well known as to need no comment.

Green paper was encountered at London Town and all the ponies being safely over the platform to the left, the word to go was given. Straight ahead to a very nasty mud-hole bordering on Pagoda Creek, which was full of water, owing to the high spring tides and here two or three chaps, including Mr. A. W. Burkill, got pushed in.

The trail ran along the banks of Pagoda Creek, crossing several very big water jumps, which were gallantly taken by most, although each demanded a few victims, the most noticeable amongst whom were the Inimitable Sparke and Mr. Sleap, who took a dive locked together and raised a tidal wave which scared those behind them almost to death. After this episode, there was one more big water jump and then sharp right to the railway and so on to the Little Umbrella Tree line.

Hence the trail led across the railway, through a maze of lagoons and mulberry plantations, past the Trysting Tree and so down to the foreshore, which, having recently been flooded, was found by the fox too heavy. Before departing, he left his card right round to the banks of the Whangpoo, thereby causing several of the young fellows to think they would have to swim across to the Pootung side.

Back, however, on to the high ground and paper was picked up over a natty little water jump and so to Pearce's slat bridge, where more green paper was run into. The hunt had to wait there some time for one or two belated members, who could be seen in the distance—all gentlemen who had been having a bathe.

Getting into motion again, a small water jump was taken on the left and then, remembering past experiences, everybody sat down to ride, expecting two thumping jumps, which, however, the fox avoided. Swinging round the head of a lagoon to the left, then over a small jump, the fox took an almost direct line towards the mouth of Otter Creek, but running through the Farmyard Wada, then away to the right over several good jumps—real toppers—and so on across a series of further water jumps to the Golden Temple.

Here the hunt checked, because paper lay across a most awkward spot on Consolation Creek, a trail no sane fox could possibly lay and obviously a Chinese trick. After some hesitation, a few pieces of paper were observed glued on a little stone bridge, making it quite clear where the fox had gone, so over went the hunt, but again they were fooled by the Chinese, who had picked up the paper and laid it over three or four twisty, tortuous jumps, which brought several fellows to grief.

However, one savvy old hound, who knows the country well, quickly declared which must be the correct course and so it proved, the trail being picked up, giving a fine gallop over good rut and furrow to the Mandarin's Grave bridge crossing Beaver Creek. Now was the time when the young fellows began to breathe short and hard and, on the word to go they went.

They traveled at the dickens of a pace straight over the railway line. Here followed a small check, but again that savvy old hound who knows this country so well very quickly nosed out the scent round the end of a lagoon, but made a mistake and lost his chance by getting on the low ground towards the Zigzag Jump, whereas the trail lay along the No. 2 Sausage Rolls, on the high ground, at the head of which it swung sharp left over a line of pretty big jumps never before negotiated.

Here Mr. Kent, who had a good lead, had very hard lines by not being able to keep his pony straight, an opportunity immediately seized by that constellation The Heavenly Twins, who fought out a great finish between them, No. 2, on Mameluke, beating No. 1, on Rosewood, by two lengths. The first seven men came in very closely and the heavyweight proved to be Mr. Burkill, on Paragon, whereby the war funds benefit to the extent of $100 Mex.

The last jump was that fine sporting water-course known as World-Without-End, which, as usual, provided endless laughter to the spectators, many men, prominent amongst whom was Mr. Blix, getting baptised by complete immersion and coming out named Mud. Thus ended a very capital and sporting run and, by general consensus of opinion, Mr. Rowe, the fox, has received a clean ticket again.

The card read:

1. Mr. J. I. Ezra, Mameluke.
2. Mr. I. Ezra, Rosewood.
3. Dr. W. B. Billinghurst, Settlement.
4. Mr. H. W. Kent, All's Well.
5. Dr. C. N. Davis, Hampton.
6. Mr. A. W. Burkill (heavyweight), Paragon.

Tomorrow's hunt will probably be at Kiangwan.

Woman Made Assistant Attorney General

MISS CLARA RUTH MOZZER

Denver, December 16.—Miss Clara Ruth Mozzer, of Denver, Colo., will be Assistant Attorney-General for the State of Colorado after the inauguration of the newly elected officials in January next. She will have the distinction of being the first woman officer of a legal department of an executive branch of an American State government.

Miss Mozzer, a dainty and attractive young woman in appearance, is really a "self-made" girl. Her parents were unable to give her a college education, so by newspaper reporting and the writing of feature articles in her spare time she earned her way through college. She received her B. A. from Denver University and her LL. B. from the University of Colorado, immediately afterward passing with honors the rigid examination administered by the justices of the Supreme Court of Colorado. She is the youngest woman ever admitted to the Colorado bar.

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Golf

Race Course Championship

The following are the best scores made in the Race Course Championship of the Shanghai Golf Club, played on Wednesday:—

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett	162
C. W. Porter	173*
J. C. Macdougall	173*
A. Wragge	175
H. H. Fowler	177
T. Harborne	178
R. A. Lawson	179

*Tie.

There were 34 competitors.

Hong Foursomes

The Hong Foursomes fourth round is as follows:—

Drs. Hanwell and Neild v. Messrs. E. F. Bateman and J. J. Sheridan.

Messrs. Knight and W. S. Clay v. Messrs. G. H. Phillips and Jas. Scotson.

Messrs. E. Payne and C. H. Rutherford v. Messrs. F. O. Reynolds and A. Wragge.

Messrs. C. W. Porter and E. R. Palmer or Messrs. H. S. Lindsay and S. E. Wheeler v. Messrs. N. G. Maitland and H. F. Bell.

Monthly Cup

Fifty-five cards were taken out for the January monthly cup competition of the club which was held at Kiangwan last Saturday and Sunday. The conditions were 18 holes, medal play, and the result was as follows:—

E. I. M. Barrett	77	plus	1	78*
G. Hogg	92	minus	14	78*
C. Glover	99	,,	18	81
R. J. Bowerman	94	,,	12	82
I. R. Green	99	,,	16	83
C. W. Porter	85	,,	1	84
A. S. Hocking	91	,,	7	84

*Tie.

Junior Golf Club

At the Junior Golf Club the game between Scotland and the Rest of the World was postponed. Several of the members who turned out in the rain fixed up a scratch game.

BASKETBALL TODAY

The Red Sox and Helena basketball teams will meet at the Y.M.C.A. this evening, at nine o'clock.

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and

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Dance Music Today

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1.—Waltz "Bebe" .....Veasey
2.—One Step "The Policeman's Holiday" .....Ewing
3.—Waltz "Tout en Rose" Van Gael
4.—One Step "On the Mississippi" Carroll
5.—Waltz "The Pink Lady" ...Caryll
6.—One Step "Too Much Mustard" Macklin

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

SHANGHAI REVOLVER CLUB

The annual report of the Shanghai Revolver Club shows it is in a flourishing condition. The following members won Experts' medals and bars: K. D. Stewart, C. T. Tarratt, Miss L. Negus, G. Brauns, B. S. Chapman, J. H. Farquharson, W. B. Sutherland, Mrs. R. N. Truman. (Experts' bars) St. G. R. Clark (2), K. D. Stewart (2), Dr. R. J. Marshall, C. T. Tarratt, J. H. Farquharson (2).

The Club's championship gold medal was won by Mrs. K. D. Stewart (total entries 31). The all-comers' gold medal was won by R. E. Neale (total entries 22).

Since the Club was formed in 1911, 43 members have qualified for Experts and 235 members as Marksmen, which includes 6 Lady Experts and 24 Ladies in the Marksmen's class.

TO LIE NEAR 5 HUSBANDS HER DEATHBED DESIRE

Mrs. Van Sickle Had Personally Erected Tombstones; Epitaph in Verse

La Crosse, Wis., December 17.—To be buried in her own private cemetery in a corner of her farm near the graves of her five husbands was the last wish of Mrs. Emma C. Van Sickle, who died yesterday.

Over the graves of the husbands are tombstones erected by the wife's own hands. On one has this verse inscribed upon it:

"Clinty, my heart clings to thee, love,
In heaven I hope to meet above.
You was ever kind and true to me.
So was I to you. Emma C."

Another reads:

"Poter, died January 12, 1854, aged 53 years. By Emma."

The other three stones are small and the inscriptions brief. One reads, "D. C. V." Another, "P. D. C." and the third, "P. E."

CANTON CONFERENCE

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, January 24.—The joint conference of the China Medical Missionary Association and the Chinese National Missionary Association begins today. Sixty-four local, 15 northern and 10 Hongkong delegates have registered, as well as several visiting physicians from the Straits and also from other cities in the Far East, while still more delegates are expected.

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The China Press

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WEATHER

Very cloudy, misty weather on our coasts. The depression of Central China is advancing north-eastward, towards the Pechili Bay and is likely to be followed in the North with East-Northerly gale within 24 hours. Moderate monsoon in the South.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 26, 1917

President Wilson's Address

IT is to be regretted that President Wilson's address to the American Senate on War and Peace and conditions in the world generally, of deep concern to the future of the United States, is not before us in full. One of the penalties of life in the Far East in these great days is that we are frequently forced to subsist for weeks at a time on half-baked opinions based on ex parte digests of world-stirring events.

That the President's remarks, however, are receiving profound consideration is certain. The United States is an important and not-to-be-denied unit on this troubled globe; its people have got to live on this earth after this war and therefore they will be vitally affected by conditions and agreements reached as a result of it. In this connection the President says:

"No covenant of an operative peace that does not include the peoples of the New World can suffice to keep the future safe against war. Yet the only peace which the American peoples could join in guaranteeing must satisfy the principles of the American Governments.

"Mere agreements would not make peace secure. It would be absolutely necessary to create a force, as guarantor of the permanency of the settlement, so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance formed or projected that no nation or probable combination could withstand it.

"Peace must be made secure by the organised major force of mankind."

It may be necessary for the United States to enter an alliance of European Powers in order to bring about this permanent peace. That is one of the problems put up to the Senate by the President. Such a step would mark a radical departure from historic precedent.

It is likely that both sides to the present war will find fault with the following: "He emphasised the necessity for a permanent peace and said that to secure this any idea of victory in the present struggle must be ruled out. Victory would mean a peace forced on the loser and the resentment thus engendered would be a perpetual menace to the security of the world."

And yet it is a thought proved and thrust home by the relevant facts of history. Besides which it must be borne in mind that President Wilson is addressing his own people for their guidance and leading, as is not only his right, but his sworn and sacred duty.

His remarks with reference to the freedom of the seas are being variously interpreted. The only American comment brought by Reuter's unfortunately is limited to that uttered by pro-Ally, anti-Wilson newspapers. The pro-Ally, pro-Wilson organs, such as The New York Times and The New York World are not quoted and they are much more important newspapers than the ones chosen by Reuter's. The New York Tribune's comment is "that President Wilson's Address does not reflect the opinion of the country. His remarks concerning the freedom of the seas are meaningless. 'The seas have always been free in times of peace.'"

This sort of comment is futile. "The seas have always been free in times of peace," is fatuous, utterly without meaning for the present or for the future, or even when applied to the past.

The President's suggestion of a world-wide Monroe Doctrine guaranteeing the rights of all small nations will be of special interest to Americans, and would seem to be a direct support of one of the principal announced aims of the Entente Allies. Applied to current Far Eastern problems it becomes a matter of first importance to China.

The proposed maritime outlets for all great nations will be of special interest to Russia and Germany.

For the rest, there is evidence of considerable editorial groping in the dark. Reuter's says that there has not yet been time "to give considered judgment to an utterance so weighty and so full of careful qualifications."

An important phrase of the President's is "that progress has been made in the direction of the cessation of hostilities."

Chinese Policy and The Question Of Peace

UNDER the above caption, in THE PEKING GAZETTE of last Monday, Mr. Putnam Weale, with of course, the consent and approval of the editor of that influential newspaper, advises a course of procedure for China, which in the present confused state of the world, should be read and studied with universal interest. Mr. Weale, it may be said, not only is the Peking correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, but he is a loyal British subject and a time-tested friend of China. Indeed, these very attributes serve to make his article more arresting, if not more amazing.

Mr. Weale suggests among other things that "The only way for China to escape from the vicious circle of international diplomacy in Peking is to transfer all important negotiations to London." Is Mr. Weale trying to get himself transferred to London? What would be left in Peking for him to write about if that "vicious circle" were removed?

He also suggests: "Among the Chinese Ministers now in Europe are intelligent men, who if grouped in London for a few weeks in a common council and brought into direct relations with Mr. Lloyd George's War Cabinet, will undoubtedly be able to make arrangements of a far-reaching and important character." We do not doubt it. Not in the least. But what is Mr. Weale trying to do to Mr. Lloyd George's War Cabinet? This Cabinet, we believe, was formed with the general idea in mind of winning the war. Why unload China's troubles upon it?

The British Parliament hasn't much to do these days. May be it could keep its hand in by taking over the task of legislating for China, thus relieving the present not very efficient Parliament at Peking from its responsibilities and enabling its members also to escape along with their country from "the vicious circle of international diplomacy in Peking."

However, it would be reprehensible and unfair to quote isolated paragraphs from the article in question, so here it is in full:

In acknowledging the receipt of President Wilson's Peace Note, China gave voice to the following sentiments:

"China, a nation traditionally pacific, has recently again manifested her sentiments in concluding treaties concerning the pacific settlement of international disputes, responding thus to the *voeux* of the Peace Conferences held at the Hague.

"On the other hand, the present war, by its prolongation, has seriously affected the interests of China, more so perhaps than those of other Powers which have remained neutral. She is at present at a time of reorganisation which demands economically and industrially the, co-operation of foreign countries, a co-operation which a large number of them are unable to accord on account of the war in which they are engaged. . . .

"On account of the extent which they bring about their effects are no longer limited to belligerent States. All countries are interested in seeing wars becoming as rare as possible. Consequently China cannot but show satisfaction with the views of the Government and people of the United States of America who declare themselves ready, and even eager, to co-operate, when the war is over, by all proper means to assure the respect of the principle of the equality of nations, whatever their power may be, and to relieve them of the peril of wrong and violence. China is ready to join her efforts with theirs for the attainment of such results which can only be obtained through the help of all."

Now although fundamentally there is little to cavil at in the definition of China's international status which this Note implies, it is significant that the comment which has been most general among foreign diplomats on the language used is that it was dictated solely by the desire to see the *status quo* restored so as to have available a make-weight against Japanese pressure and to permit the resumption of loan-issues on the international money-market—which may be ungenerous criticism but which in the circumstances is inevitable. Foreigners, generally speaking, are convinced that beyond the primitive conceptions of international relationships outlined above Chinese vision does not and cannot extend, and that the unavoidable penalty is that China must remain in a political sense a negligible quantity. Inasmuch as the fate of four hundred millions of people will be largely and radically affected by the considered attitude of the Peking Government during the next few months the writer proposes to discuss hereunder with the maximum freedom permissible in the columns of a neutral newspaper one small facet of the very involved issues which are bound-up with the question of peace, stating what in his view are important matters for this country and what utterly unimportant and irrelevant, and concluding by laying down in the most absolute manner what should be done if China is to draw any political profit from the horrible nightmare of the past three years.

The first thing to write down is that mild expressions of goodwill have today become utterly valueless and merely irritate men who are concerned with immeasurably grave and vital issues. Unless a nation is prepared to discard all vaguenesses and come straight and earnestly to plain blunt facts, that nation internationally is not only negligible but actually invites the rude and painful surgery of modern politics. At the present moment—casting aside all evasive language—what China is doing is not to maintain her neutrality as she believes is the case since she is less able than Switzerland to mobilize and defend her territory from being made a common battle-ground; she is merely carefully guarding and perpetuating her traditional impotency. On this point there can be no discussion at all: it is a simple, unpalatable truth which the meanest student of international politics long ago apprehended. For whilst it may be accurate—a fact which foreigners do not seem to realise—that to the mass of the Chinese nation the various members of the European Family are undistinguishable and their present war simply a terrible fratricidal struggle (there being little or nothing to choose between a Russian or a German, an Englishman or an Austrian, a Frenchman or a Greek), the trade-contact of a century should have taught every Chinese that there is profit in certain directions and none in certain others. A great number do know perfectly well that England stands for a sea-empire; that the sea is a universal road; that British ships, both mercantile and military, are the most numerous; and that other things being equal it must primarily be Britain more than other European countries which will influence their destinies.

Similarly a number also know that Germany, having long specialised in Army matters, has evolved a faultless war-machine; and although today completely isolated and imprisoned by the sea still maintains herself intact by reason of that war-machine which has ploughed forward with horrible results in a number of directions and which shows no signs yet of breaking-down. But beyond these elementary facts little is known and nothing discussed. And yet, although Chinese may be pardoned for not forming clear concepts regarding the rights and wrongs of the present conflict, there is no valid reason why they should not understand what it is absolutely essential for them to win after the war is over and to take steps accordingly. What do we mean? That Chinese interests imperatively demand that before the termination of the conflict preliminary arrangements should be made not to secure Chinese participation at the Peace Congress, where they have virtually no business since they have fired no shots in anger and since their rating would be below that of Servia, but to secure a promise of a general recasting of their relations with Europe by means of a special conference, which would partake of the nature of a sub-conference to the main Congress, and which because it was held in Europe and participated in by all the Powers signatory to the Commercial Treaties, would have an importance far transcending any act hitherto completed by the Peking Government. That is the issue today which everyone should understand.

They do not understand it; they delude themselves stolidly with vagueness, and hope for the best. Yet if the Chinese for one minute imagine that as a result of the war international diplomacy and the governance of the world are destined to be carried on in strict accordance with New Testament principles, and that henceforth they have only to knock to find the door opened, they had better at once prepare for dismemberment under the fiction of "controlled reform." For it is a thousand times truer today than it ever was before that nations are like individuals: only those who are prepared to incur responsibilities and are fit for those responsibilities are counted among the elect and treated with the respect due to grown men. Until the meaning of this primitive and unassailable fact is assimilated, the Chinese people will continue to be treated as economically valuable but politically worthless. What then do we advocate? That China should join the Allies? Certainly not. That measure was attempted in a surreptitious and half-hearted manner many months ago and came to as untimely an end as have so many things which have been attempted in the same surreptitious and half-hearted way in this country during the past twenty years. What then?

It is that China, recognising that her unexampled man-power is a political asset of capital importance and that the throwing-open of the country would have extraordinary international results, should base her diplomacy on these things, and by offering economic advantages receive in return a valuable political quid pro quo. Men have today acquired such capital importance in Europe that Chinese are being imported for non-combatant work into Europe, both England and France exporting them in modest shipments but being prepared to receive them in immense numbers. Chinese labor in English factories is even being advocated by advanced thinkers, and if the opportunity is offered of dealing in that labor by the shipload it will be rapidly drafted all over the world. So far what has occurred is derogatory to this country; although labor had become of so much capital value, it is dealt in by foreigners without the government doing more than explain that being powerless to prohibit the export of men that export must be tolerated, the government limiting itself to demanding that soldiers shall not be manufactured out of the raw product during the currency of the present struggle.

Now in our view this attitude is criminal and no higher than the senseless policy of King Constantine of Greece which has resulted in an endless series of humiliations for his country. Since the war will be decided by factors bearing no possible relation to Chinese action, China should take advantage of the demand which has arisen and not only facilitate it but make political capital out of it. She has already shown that her appreciation of the situation is growing by despatching abroad a Military Mission which will have its headquarters in London. What she now requires to do is to assemble at the earliest possible date in the British metropolis all the Chinese Ministers in Europe accredited to Allied and neutral countries, and to place in their hands the matter of exhaustively discussing politico-economic questions and seeing if certain arrangements cannot be made now. China is in a position to offer on the world's labor-market many hundreds of thousands of Chinese laborers through the medium of England, a vast number of whom can be immediately found by her by disbanding the superfluous soldiery which burden this country and by assembling them at ports of shipment in cargoloads. Vast progress can also be secured for the future if China promises to throw open the whole country to international trade and residence under Chinese police-control. In return China requires a formal undertaking that within a specified number of months after the conclusion of peace, a London Conference shall meet not merely to revise commercial Treaties but to alter radically the major bar to progress in this country—namely, the Peace protocol of 1901 which was the death-warrant of the Manchus and which must be modified now that the Manchu regime has irrevocably disappeared. If a definite undertaking can be secured from Great Britain that she pledges herself to secure that the system of Boxer indemnities is turned into a Funded Chinese Debt on the European model, to be extinguished solely by the operation of a Sinking Fund, China's lost financial equilibrium will be largely restored and the menace of a Debt Commission removed. To win this concession any price is worth paying today; and if the present opportunity is let slip it will be the worst mistake any government has ever made. Among the Chinese Ministers now in Europe are intelligent men, who if grouped in London for a few weeks in a common council and brought into direct relations with Mr. Lloyd George's War Cabinet, will undoubtedly be able to make arrangements of a far-reaching and important character.

Now is the time to act—now or never. The rapid approach of peace, not as a result of the direct peace overtures made in various quarters but from attrition, i.e., from a wearing-down to vanishing point of all those elements which contribute to the making of modern war—this rapid approach will be patent to everybody in a very few months. A highly valuable set of facts are now available which prove that the war is not only in its last stages but may end before November 1. It is incumbent on the Chinese Government to decide what action should be taken in the given circumstances and how it will be possible to make capital out of a state of affairs vastly different from that which existed before. There can no longer be any doubt that the kind of world which existed before the year 1914 has disappeared never to return, and that almost the only region where this fact remains totally unappreciated is China. If this country is not to be made the sport of destiny in 1918, it is now—in the Spring of 1917—that a decision must be recorded. The only way for China to escape from the vicious circle of international diplomacy in Peking is to transfer all important negotiations to London where she will have the support of a vast and highly intelligent public opinion. Until she does that she cannot improve in the slightest particular her present grievously low and melancholy international standing which chafes on the shoulders of every man as though it were the stigma of disgrace and which, if it is not removed, will end by ruining her.

How Great Britain Is Solving The Financial Problems Set By The Greatest Of Wars

A Searching Analysis of the Elements of Economic Strength That Are Behind the Popular and Governmental Determination to Win

Among all the nations of Europe, the English nation is the wealthiest. Its trade embraces the globe. Its capital is incredibly large. Its resources are almost inexhaustible.—*Frederick the Great.*

I.

More than one hundred years ago this was the estimate of England's economic power by the greatest German of them all. The lapse of a century has confirmed this material primacy. During its progress Great Britain has become the possessor of one-quarter of the earth's surface, and has included under her dominion one-quarter of the world's inhabitants. Since the time of Napoleon she has been essentially an industrial empire. The diversity as well as the volume of her activities has been unique in the history of commerce. She was the pioneer inventor of the basic appliances of modern industry. By developing her vast stores of coal and metal she obtained the leverage for converting the raw material furnished by other countries into manifold values of manufactured products. The ownership of one-half the world's mercantile marine facilitated her trading in all markets. And the possession of these several factors of universal commerce constituted her the world's banker, gathering tribute from every international transaction. This long continued application of human industry has resulted in the accumulation of capital beyond precedent, and these garnered resources have been invested throughout the globe, wherever they could reproduce wealth for the motherland. Even colossal wars have been followed by emergence into greater prosperity and have served to illustrate the magnitude and durability of financial Britain.

These prosperous conditions were strongly in evidence at the outset of the present war. Hr commerce was at the highest level, having increased 50 per cent in ten years. She had in the same period discharged $1,250,000,000 of obligations, including some issues made for the prosecution of the Boer war. Her national estate includes 90,000,000,000 of dollars of wealth in permanent form; 20,000,000,000 of dollars of investments in foreign and colonial securities, 15,000,000,000 of dollars annual income, and bank deposits ranging near the $6,000,000,000 mark. Her currency rests upon the solid ground of real and convertible value, fortified by two-thirds of the world's production of gold.

II.

Secure in the possession of these elements of economic strength, Great Britain is financing this great war.

Taxation and economy summarize her plain and direct methods.

Their keynote consists in making provision for the payment of every liability at the time of its creation. There are the normal expenditures for the administration of the Government, the class of pre-war outlays. Concurrently there are the expenditures represented by the interest and sinking fund on the obligations that have been issued for the conduct of the war.

Upon a liberal estimate the total debt of the United Kingdom in August, 1917, is placed at 20,000,000,000 of dollars, without crediting her with $3,000,000,000 of advances which she has made to the allied nations. At 5 per cent average interest and 1 per cent sinking fund this indebtdness would call for the payment of 1,200,000,000 of dollars per annum, at least until the adoption of a funding basis has reduced the charge. To this demand there should be added the ordinary expenditures of the Government at the rate prevailing in 1913 and calling for 1,000,000,000 of dollars. These total annual requirements of 2,200,000,000 of dollars are fully provided by tax receipts for the current fiscal year.

No country furnishes a standard for measuring the facility with which Great Britain can meet these revenue demands. Her annual saving together with her income from accumulated investment, realize $17,000,000,000 each year. During the war permanent improvements practically cease and current investments are absorbed mainly by governmental securities. These gigantic income funds and their increments constitute the main tax sources of a surplus of $400,000,000 in the British Treasury for the present year.

This fiscal result is favored by the distribution of incomes among their owners, enhancing their desirable character as producers of revenue. Britain is preeminently the land of moderate fortunes as well as of large estates. Decades upon decades of prosperity have produced a mass of recipients of unearned and fairly substantial incomes, numerically far beyond this element in any other European country. Their owners can easily part with a large proportion of these receipts upon the call of the nation, merely by docking expenditures for superfluities, estimated at $2,000,000,000 of disbursements each year. This condition, so favorable for the taxing power, is illustrated by the fact that the British Treasury receives 70 per cent of the income taxes from unearned income. Twenty-nine thousand taxpayers deliver to the exchequer $1,000,000,000, which exceeds the total tax receipts of the Government for the year before the war. The average rate levied upon income is five shillings in the pound. Its broad application is effected by starting at low rates, producing $200,000,000 from small incomes, and progressing to 40 per cent, graduated intensively upon incomes exceeding $10,000. From the entirety of incomes two-thirds of the direct war taxes of Great Britain are derived. Thus they justify the historic tradition from the time of Pitt to the time of Gladstone that this ever flowing unit of wealth is the fiscal bulwark of the United Kingdom.

Indeed, the proposition was recently made in the House of Commons that fifteen shillings in the pound be levied on the great body of substantial unearned incomes. This plan would have probably obviated the negotiation of Government loans, but it would have been unjust to those income holders to concentrate the entire taxing power upon them. Besides, it would unduly impair the resources that have been so largely volunteered to subscriptions for Government loans. However, the proposition illustrates the extent of this perennial resource, which England may continuously invoke for the prosecution of her part in this war.

Moreover, the existing subjects of taxation are sufficiently fruitful to permit the broadest distribution. The well established system of succession duties presents another instance of large productiveness combined with highly developed progression. Analysis of its 150,000,000 of dollars return to the Treasury shows that this collection likewise emanates in great part from large estates.

The 60 per cent excess profits taxation is the exceptional revenue product of the war. Its $425,000,000 of outcome testifies to the large tribute which industry created by the war can return for its prosecution. As the Government is practically the sole customer or controller of these factories, this revenue is in its essence the division of franchise benefits. While it will cease upon the termination of the war, the Treasury will then no longer be called upon for that class of expenditure. Meanwhile this accruing revenue constitutes a valuable and increasing resource.

The taxes upon domestic and foreign commodities are covered by receipts from customs and excise, which supply about 400,000,000 of dollars. The product from these sources is reduced by their subjection to higher dictates of public policy. The importation of certain articles of luxury is prohibited, and the sale of intoxicants is limited by stringent regulation. Britain elects to forego revenue in order that her men may be fit and that her women may substitute deposits in savings banks for the purchase of adornments. The various personal luxuries formerly absorbed 1,700,000,000 of dollars annually, and the expenditure in these directions is still largely reducible for fiscal advantage.

Britain possesses a notable source of revenue not derived from any species of taxation. It is the result of public service, the principal being the profits from postal, telegraph and telephone utilities, the receipts in the above category aggregating $170,000,000.

III.

The foregoing recital presents a very imperfect outline of British financial forces in this war. The expenditure is not a mere substraction from the resources of the country. Some great compensating factors counterbalance the extraordinary outlay. Great Britain is peculiarly the land of wastage. Her rate of consumption in time of peace vastly exceeded that of any other European country, and a large proportion of this wasteful expenditure was just as much subtracted from the reproductive power of the nation as if it had been assigned to military objects. Hence the taxes collected to carry on this war are in great part a mere transfer of wastage.

In addition positive economies are exercising a manifold bearing upon the resourcefulness of the country. The prohibition of unnecessary imports arrests extravagance at a tempting source. The reduction in the expenditures on intemperance and sumptuary excess is estimated to exceed $200,000,000. Economy through governmental administration likewise figures as a reducer of public demands. Industrial England has been largely nationalized by the control of many departments of activity in the interest of the public. By colossal purchases of raw material in every quarter of the globe English authority has become the sole buyer in some instances for her civilian as well as her military requirements. In relation to certain products the Government also acts as the single vender to her citizens. By fixing maximum prices for various articles of prime necessity she preserves the economic substance of the nation.

In short, the productive power of Great Britain, whether from her past saving or her present acquisitions, is the supreme test of her ability to maintain her credit. There are some unfailing criteria of her success. As the transaction of business implies profit, the immense total of business transacted by the United Kingdom during the war is unerring proof of her profitable accretions. Her foreign trade exceeds $8,000,000,000 a year. Thirteen millions of British tonnage is engaged in sea transportation, and her shipping earns annually far in excess of the above amount. Notably the yearly output of British domestic and pacific industries exceeds $9,000,000,000. Her large exports are a continuing source of financial strength, constituting payment toward her foreign purchases. These exports have decreased only 25 per cent since the war began, and now exceed $2,500,000,000 in market value. Britain should likewise be credited with the familiar factors of interest, freights, insurance and commissions.

The receipts from this continued commercial activity and the main portion of the public outlays are still disbursed in the United Kingdom, even allowing for expenditures in the United States and elsewhere. This fact renders it quite appreciable that the income of Great Britain has increased 35 per cent during the war, until it has reached the sum of $15,000,000,000 a year.

IV.

The present rate of taxation assures the payment of all expenses and outstanding obligations. The future financing of the war, with its increase of liabilities, is assured by the constant and commensurate increase of taxable resources. With the existing rate of increase in national income, provision is effected for all Treasury payments to accrue, even assuming that they increase in the present ratio. And increase in the rate of income tax on a large class of incomes, added to the amount assessed for taxation as above indicated, would furnish a large surplus revenue for many years.

Great Britain realizes proximately the great goal of maximum productiveness during the war. With this basis for her fiscal system, she taxes neither her accrued nor accruing capital. She is living on her revenue in time of war as she did in time of peace. If we consider the ethical as well as the physical sources infusing Great Britain's energy, we can better understand that the increase of her prosperity during this war is not a paradox.

In a great emergency like the present struggle moral considerations enter directly into the economic as well as the military efforts of the nation. At this time the British Empire is politically transfigured. The antagonism toward Napoleon, when Britain was opposing his vaulting ambition, is an adequate comparison with the present feeling. Not since the days of the Armada, when the name of Spaniard was synonymous with fanaticism and cruelty, has the fervid determination of Britons burned so ardently. The payment of a war contribution is looked upon as the civilian substitute for ability to enter upon the line of battle. When this spirit inspires the wealthiest nation in the world, its poor as well as its affluent citizens become identified with the State, in worldly substance as well as in thought and spirit. In Britain today the overwhelming strength of this national impetus is everywhere apparent. It sends the wage earner with his £5 to subscribe to war certificates. It sends women by the million to work in war industries. It has enlisted the machinery of associated effort, from the Friendly Society of the village to the clubland of London. The financial outcome of this aroused British indignation is reflected in the followng language of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in presenting to the House of Commons the largest budget known to English history.

In speaking of the country's demands for heavier taxation Mr. McKenna said: "In ordinary occasions I would not give reasons for not asking more. But such is the willingness of our people to make sacrifices and such is the determination of the country to spare nothing to bring this war to a successful issue that I have made this statement."

V.

Britain is still the greatest national creditor of the world. Every normal nation is her debtor to the extent of millions. During this war she has raised and is raising from her own people all the money required for herself and some billions for her allies.

Her domestic supplies of capital have been increased during the war by the diversion to home investments of $3,000,000,000 usually invested in other countries. Her obligations are eagerly sought within the United Kingdom, as the most secure and remunerative investments. Therefore she has not the slightest occasion to explore foreign countries for the purpose of becoming a borrower per se.

The business relations of Great Britain and the United States are essentially of a different nature. By her phenomenal purchases in this country she has created an abnormal demand for dollars. Their value has through this means alone become substantially enhanced. Any constraint upon Great Britain to pay this enhanced price would not benefit anybody, not even the American seller of the merchandise. Therefore she is contracting for the future delivery of stated amounts of dollars. Whether she pays for them in ingots of gold or ingots of credit, and whether that credit is American or English, has no bearing upon the financial status of either country. It is certain that no countries in the world's history have maintained such vast commercial relations have ever been so dependent upon each other for material prosperity and human development.

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The Joys and Glooms of Life ◎ By T. E. Powers

COME DOWN TOWN WITH ME DEAR I WANT TO PICK OUT A COOK
SURE! I'LL HELP YOU PICK OUT A COOK
JOY
WE ARE LOOKING FOR A COOK!
THIS LADY IS A GOOD COOK
SHE IS AN EXCELLENT COOK
GOOD NIGHT
I'LL TAKE THIS ONE!
LONG LIVE THE KING
LITTLE ROMANCES
T.E POWERS
SAY GIRLIE WANT TO READ A NICE BOOK?
SURE
LOVE CHATS
MOTHER WISHES TO THANK YOU BUT SHE HAS READ IT BEFORE
LOVE CHATS

Observed On Fifth Avenue

That all the new suit-coats are decidedly longer than those of spring and that some of them come nearly to the bottom of the skirt.

That skirts, too, are slightly longer.

That feathers, tabooed for a season or two, are beginning to be seen again on hats.

That shoes are prettier than ever, nearly all light-colored—grays, castors and tans—and all very high. Buttons seem to have disappeared; all the new shoes are laced.

That a bit of gay or soft-colored handiwork, in embroidery or running stitch, is seen on almost every one-piece frock.

That the winter coats are all full in the skirt, mostly short in the waist and nearly all equipped with deep draped collars that snuggle under the ears.

That hand-bags are jewel-like in their gorgeous colorings, blends of shimmering silks and beads, and their pendent shape.

That the velvet tam-o'-shanter and the high-crowned stiff black beavers are being reenforced by the ranks of more individual styles. That the hair is worn very simply, in most cases, reach the collar.

That, in general, women look better dressed than ever. There are fewer freak styles, a much less ultra element and greater quietness and reserve the little ripple over the ears still obtaining in the case of those who follow the mode rather than their individual taste.

That extra winter collars are so deep as to look like capes. They swathe the wearer around the throat in the coziest possible way. Deep cuffs, attached to the coat, reach up so far toward the elbow as almost to in styles.

Early Hardships

(From the Louisville Courier Journal)

"Tell me of your early educational hardships."

"Well, I lived seven blocks from a Carnegie library and we had no automobile."

The Question of Appetite

(From the Ohio State Journal)

Probably no difference of opinion on a comparatively mino subject is more striking than that which exists between a man and his doctor on what constitutes overeating.

All Over The World

Already the stanch supporters of summer time, in the United Kingdom, are preparing for a great final effort to secure the advancement of the scheme from the realm of the emergency measure to that of the permanent provision. The Early Closing Association has passed a resolution which, after enumerating the blessings of summer time, or some of them, calls upon the Government to see to it that summer time shall come into force again next April, and on every succeeding April. The association is, of course, largely preaching to the converted; but it is as well to make assurance doubly sure.

Tropical products to the value of $1,000,000,000 were brought into the United States last year. This means an increase of $500,000,000 in a little more than a decade, notwithstanding the development, in that period, of citrus fruit culture within the United States. Of course, the amazing growth in the popularity of the banana must be taken into account. And then, again, it should be remembered that a large part of the tropical fruit coming into the United States annually is reexported.

A question has arisen, in the United States, as to whether the prices of commodities shall be suited to the coins in circulation, or new coins shall be provided by the mint to meet the prices of commodities. The one-cent piece is the smallest unit of United States coinage at present, but millions of transactions occur daily on the basis of a five-cent unit. A publisher wrote to the American Newspaper Publishers Association, recently, recommending to the press the advocacy of a 1½-cent piece, a 2½-cent piece, and, possibly, a half-cent piece. Although there has been considerable discussion on the subject, opinion seems to be against such innovations, the belief being that present conditions and seeming requirements in this particular are abnormal and ephemeral. There seems, however, to be sufficient reason for some of these proposed coins, at all times.

The first name of Miss Rankin, the Congresswoman-elect from Montana is spelled by the newspapers quite as often "Jeannette" as "Jeanette," and, as she is not yet mentioned in "Who's Who," it may be some time before the exact spelling becomes generally known. No ordinary rules govern the spelling of proper names. Even custom cannot be relied upon. The way Miss Rankin spells "Jeannette" or "Jeanette" must be accepted as the right way, in her case.

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have opened a new receiving office at 6A Broadway
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The instrument shown is Victrola XIV, $150

A Victrola for the dance season!

When the Victrola plays your dance music every selection is a gem—every dance a joy. And any time is dance time with a Victrola in your home.

The Victrola is a perfect "orchestra" for skilled dancers—a perfect "teacher" for beginners.

Add joy to the nights to come—ask us about getting a Victrola, $15 to $400. Easiest of terms.

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As a **decorative article** "Timborite" produces a most artistic finish which does not obliterate the grain of the wood where a painted effect is not required.

As a **protective material,** wood impregnated with Timborite is proof against decay, dry rot, fungus and the ravages of insects and vermin.

Tint cards and further particulars

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SHANGHAI

Keep your baby healthy and contented

Mothers, you owe it to yourself and baby to consider the many advantages of using a brand of milk that has raised thousands of children.

USE BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

You will need nothing extra but hot water, and your baby's food is complete.

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Dr. John Goddard

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Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades

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36 Nanking Road. Tel. 1928

Black Diamond, Beaconsfield Can Meet For Champions At Kiangwan Racecourse Today

Many More Likely Ponies in Suggest Good Race; Two Fine Days' Sport at New Year Gathering

Kiangwan Race Course should be more than ever worth a visit today, if only to see the Champions run off. Beaconsfield has qualified and so has Black Diamond and great rivalry between them can be depended upon. There is also Mush, the much-fancied Fairylight and several griffins which have shown up very well in the past two days' racing.

As predicted, it has so far been a most satisfactory and highly sporting gathering with which the International Recreation Club is celebrating the Chinese New Year. On Wednesday, the course was hard, but not too much so and yesterday it was wet, but, again, not too wet, so that there was nothing to grumble about in the conditions.

True, it was very cold, but quite a big crowd of sportsmen braved the icy winds and were rewarded with good sport. A few events failed to attract more than half-a-dozen starters, but in the majority of cases the fields were exceptionally large and it has been seldom that the racing has been so close.

It was practically a griffins' meeting and there were a tremendous number of new ponies entered, of which it is hard to say which are the best, for form has stood well through two days and none of the new animals showed runaway pace from their fellows.

Owing to the heavy program, the tiffin interval after the third race, today and tomorrow will be shortened to three-quarters of an hour.

The results follow:

Wednesday's Program

1.—The Kokaza Cup.—Value $300. 2nd pony $50. 3rd pony $25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Bona fide griffins of this meeting allowed 7lbs.—½ mile.

lbs.

Mr. Elrettus' ches How Much, Mr. Vida ..... 155—1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's brown Swanee, Mr. Heard ..... 153—2
Mr. Cire's ches Candlelight, Mr. Moller ..... 155—3

Thirteen ran. A head; a neck. Time, 35.4.

Pari-mutuel, to win, $62.10. Places, 1st $23, 2nd $9.50, 3rd $19.40.

Cash sweep. 1st ticket 171, 2nd 31, 3rd 330. Unplaced, 103, 43, 105, 74, 83, 133, 257, 86, 131, 317.

2.—The Subscription Griffins Plate. Value $300. 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $50. For Subscription Griffins "A". Weight for inches as per scale.—¾ mile.

lbs.

Mr. Onden's bay Nikko, Mr. Vida ..... 152—1
Mr. Ezra's black Discard, Mr. I. Ezra ..... 155—2
Mr. Chang Ho's cream The Chopper, Mr. Knoll.... 155—3

Ten ran. Many lengths; three. Time, 1.35.2.

Pari-mutuel, to win, $9.50. Places, 1st $6.20, 2nd $10.40, 3rd $10.70.

Cash sweep. 1st ticket 29, 2nd 100, 3rd 214. Unplaced, 86, 126, 111, 343, 339, 98, 85.

3.—The Griffins Plate.—Value $500. 2nd pony $150. 3rd pony $50. For China ponies being bona fide griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale.—¾ mile.

lbs.

Mr. Cire's dun Fairylight, Mr. Moller ..... 158—1
Mr. Perchang's grey Organism, Mr. Heard.... 158—2
Mr. Meguro's grey Omedeto, Mr. Liou ..... 155—3

Twelve ran. Many lengths; two. Time, 1.32.

Pari-mutuel, to win, $10.10. Places, 1st $6.50, 2nd $8.10, 3rd $8.30.

Cash sweep. 1st ticket 305, 2nd 91, 3rd 140. Unplaced, 220, 97, 103, 173, 333, 107, 29, 211, 295.

4.—The Empire Stakes.—Value $300. 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Bona fide griffins of this meeting allowed 7 lbs.—1 mile.

lbs.

Mr. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Victor, Mr. Heard ..... 158—1
Mr. Henry Morriss' dun Homefield, Mr. Stewart. 158—2
Mr. R. Macgregor's ches The Spec, late Memory, Mr. Knoll ..... 152—3

Thirteen ran. A head; three lengths. Time, 2.71.

Pari-mutuel, to win $23.10. Places, 1st $9.10, 2nd $8.80, 3rd $37.

Cash sweep. 1st ticket 383, 2nd 462, 3rd 15. Unplaced, 508, 290, 249, 124, 215, 406, 495, 308, 229, 76.

5.—The Grand Juvenile Plate.—Value $300. 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $50. For China ponies being bona fide griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners 7 lbs. extra.—1¼ miles.

lbs.

Mr. N. W. Hickling's grey The Dean, Mr. Johnstone ..... 155—1
Mr. Tucksong's brown Morning Star, Mr. Hill..... 152—2
Mr. Perchang's skew Optimism, Mr. Heard ..... 152—3

Nine ran. Three-quarters of a length; two. Time, 2.44.1.

Pari-mutuel, to win, $7.30. Places, 1st $5.80, 2nd $8.20, 3rd $7.20.

Cash sweep. 1st ticket 281, 2nd 21, 3rd 418. Unplaced, 109, 415, 331, 126, 179, 50.

6.—The Klangwan Trial Steeplechase Cup.—A steeplechase for griffins that have not won a steeplechase up to the time of closing. Weight 155 lbs. The cup to be won twice consecutively, or three times in all, by the same owner, before becoming his property. Winner to receive $700. 2nd pony $200. 3rd pony $100, until the cup is won outright, when the winner shall receive $100 and balance of the stakes be divided between the owners of the ponies placed second and third in the proportion of 75% and 25%.—About 2 miles.

lbs.

Mr. John Johnstone's cream Springle, Mr. Johnstone. 155—1
Mr. Kasing's black Black Pearl, Mr. I. Ezra .... 155—2
Mr. Shanghai's grey Big Ben, Mr. Rowe ..... 155—3

Ten ran. Three lengths; many. Pari-mutuel, to win, $18.60. Places, 1st $9.50, 2nd $10, 3rd $8.90.

Cash sweep. 1st ticket 150, 2nd 432, 3rd 625. Unplaced, 617, 16, 315, 642, 504, 373, 510.

7.—The New Nursery Plate.—Value $300. 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $50. For China ponies being bona fide griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners 7 lbs. extra.—1 mile.

lbs.

Mr. Day's ches Meadowland, Mr. Vida .....(d.h.) 158—1
Mr. Cire's ches Headlight, Mr. Moller .....(d.h.) 155—1
Mr. Dick Turpin's grey Vivat, Mr. McBain.... 147—3

Sixteen ran. Dead heat; short head. Time, 2.8.3.

Pari-mutuel, to win, $5.90 (Headlight), $6.30 (Meadowland).

Places, 1st $6.70 and $6.40, 3rd $15.40.

Cash sweep. 1st tickets 254 and 613, 3rd 627. Unplaced, 70, 541, 564, 142, 635, 131, 17, 633, 582, 273, 460, 83, 279.

8.—The Yangtsze Stakes.—Value $300. 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins of this meeting allowed 7 lbs.—1½ miles.

lbs.

Mr. Henry Morriss' bay Beaconsfield, Mr. Stewart... 158—1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Lamerock, Mr. Heard ..... 155—2
Mr. Onden's skew Taishyo, Mr. Vida ..... 161—3

Ten ran. Three lengths; one. Time, 3.15.4

Pari-mutuel, to win, $7. Places, 1st $5.70, 2nd $6.90, 3rd $6.30.

Cash sweep. 1st ticket 540, 2nd 471, 3rd 287. Unplaced, 618, 194, 336, 34, 469, 105, 193.

9.—The Subscription Griffins Stakes.—Value $300. 2nd pony $50. 3rd pony $25. For Subscription Griffins "A". Weight for inches as per scale. Winners 7 lbs. extra.—1 mile.

lbs.

Mr. Ezra's black Discard, Mr. I. Ezra ..... 155—1
Mr. Peacock's black The Error, Mr. Hill ..... 158—2
Mr. N. W. Hickling's grey The Verger, Mr. Johnstone ..... 152—3

Eight ran. Half a length; the same. Time, 2.13.3.

Pari-mutuel, to win, $11.40. Places, 1st $6.40, 2nd $11.20, 3rd $7.70.

Cash sweep. 1st ticket 33, 2nd 494, 3rd 77. Unplaced, 583, 431, 62, 529, 61.

10.—The Victoria Stakes.—Value $400. 2nd pony $150. 3rd pony $75. For China ponies being bona fide griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners 5 lbs. extra.—1½ miles.

lbs.

Mr. Tucksong's bay Lucky Star, Mr. Hill ..... 155—1
Mr. Meguro's spot Senzai, Mr. Nagai ..... 153—2
Mr. S. B. S.'s ches Gold Bar, Mr. T. U. Yih..... 155—3

Four ran. Many lengths; a half. Time, 3.29.3.

Pari-mutuel, to win, $8.20. Places, 1st $6.70, 2nd $10.80.

Cash sweep. 1st ticket 359, 2nd 94, 3rd 373. Unplaced, 295.

Yesterday's Results

1.—The Kalgan Plate.—Value $300. 2nd pony $50. 3rd pony $25. For Subscription Griffins "A". Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race 7 lbs. extra; two or more races 10 lbs. extra. 1 mile.

lbs.

Mr. Onden's bay Nikko, Mr. Vida ..... 152—1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's skew Alford, Mr. Heard 155—2
Mr. N. W. Hickling's grey The Verger, Mr. Knoll. *152—3
Mr. Peacock's black The Error, Mr. Hill ..... *158—3

* Dead heat.

Eleven ran. Half a length; the same. Time, 2.14.2.

Pari-mutuel, to win, $7.40. Places, 1st $6.00, 2nd $53.20, 3rd $6.30 (The Error), $20 (The Verger).

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 98, 2nd 317, 3rd 124 and 47. Unplaced 38, 14, 42, 20, 171, 195, 151.

2.—The Jockeys Challenge Cup.—A cup presented by General Chang Shao-tsen. 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. To be won by the same jockey twice in succession, or three times in all.—1¼ miles.

lbs.

Mr. Henry Morriss' bay Beaconsfield, Mr. Stewart.. 158—1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Victor, Mr. Heard ..... 158—2
Mr. Z. L's. grey The Raider, Mr. Liou ..... 158—3

Five ran. Length and a half. many. Time, 2.40.8.

Pari-mutuel, to win $5.90. Places, 1st $5, 2nd $5.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 266, 2nd 236, 3rd 137. Unplaced, 242, 157.

3.—The Great Scurry Stakes.—Value $300. 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $50. For China ponies being bona fide griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race 7 lbs. extra; two or more races 10 lbs. extra.—7 furlongs.

lbs.

Mr. Dick Turpin's grey Vivat, Mr. McBain ..... 147—1
Mr. Perchang's white Orientalism, Mr. Heard. 155—2
Mr. Day's ches Meadowland, Mr. Vida ..... 165—3

Fourteen ran. A length and a half; one. Time, 1.53.3.

Pari-mutuel, to win $11. Places, 1st $5.60, 2nd $7.60, 3rd $5.50.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 55, 2nd 83, 3rd 177. Unplaced, 60, 206, 132, 8, 25, 159, 153, 400, 5, 74, 72.

4.—The Klangwan Stakes.—Value $500. 2nd pony $200. 3rd pony $100. A forced entry for all China ponies entered at this meeting. Optional for steeplechase ponies and Subscription Griffins "A". Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have started at this meeting and not won a race allowed 5 lbs. Griffins of this meeting allowed 7 lbs. Allowances not accumulative.—1½ miles.

lbs.

Messrs. Sky and Hickling's grey Mush, Mr. Johnstone ..... 153—1
Mr. Henry Morriss' brown Wakefield, Mr. Stewart. 155—2
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Lamerock, Mr. Heard ..... 151—3

Ten ran. Half a length; two. Time, 3.24.1.

Pari-mutuel, to win $11.60. Places, 1st $5.70, 2nd $6.60, 3rd $5.50.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 182, 2nd 240, 3rd 14. Unplaced, 260, 16, 230, 210, 243, 27, 8.

5.—The Derby Stakes.—Value $2,000. 2nd pony $400. 3rd pony $200. For China ponies being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale.—1½ miles.

lbs.

Mr. Cire's dun Fairylight, Mr. Moller..... 158—1
Mr. Henry Morriss' grey Ashfield, Mr. Morriss ..... 155—2
Mr. Tucksong's bay Lucky Star, Mr. Hill..... 155—3

Eleven ran. A head; two lengths. Time, 3.19.2.

Pari-mutuel, to win $7.80. Places, 1st $5.80, 2nd $7.60, 3rd $8.50.

Cash sweep. 1st ticket 107, 2nd 97, 3rd 65. Unplaced, 47, 195, 179, 113, 91, 110, 147, 111.

6.—The Grand National Maiden Steeplechase.—Value $300. 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $25. For China ponies that have never won a steeplechase. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Klangwan Trial Steeplechase Cup 5 lbs. extra.—3 miles.

lbs.

Mr. John Johnstone's black Black Diamond Mr. Johnstone ..... 154—1
Mr. Shanghai's grey Wynona, Mr. Nagai ..... 155—2
Mr. J. A. Hayes' bay Pete, Mr. Hayes ..... 155—3

Four ran. Four lengths; many. Pari-mutuel, to win $6.60. Places, 1st $5.50, 2nd $7.20.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 143, 2nd 280, 3rd 355. Unplaced 231.

7.—The Wokingham Stakes.—Value $300. 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting of one race 7 lbs. extra; two or more races 10 lbs. extra. Griffins of this meeting and unplaced ponies allowed 7 lbs. Allowances accumulative.—¾ mile.

lbs.

Mr. Henry Morriss' dun Homefield, Mr. Stewart..... 158—1
Mr. Tah Yuen's brown Recommendation, Mr. H. F. Hu ..... 148—2
Mr. Cloud's white Railway, Mr. Liou ..... 148—3

Sixteen ran. Three lengths; one. Time, 1.33.

Pari-mutuel, to win $9.70. Places, 1st $6.60, 2nd $63.50, 3rd $18.90.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 91, 2nd 20, 3rd 42. Unplaced, 94, 55, 267, 78, 112, 319, 153, 306, 310, 274, 144, 311, 102.

8.—The Camp Cup.—Presented by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. To be won by the same owner or owners twice in succession or three times in all. For China ponies being bona fide griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Chinese gentlemen jockeys allowed 5 lbs. Winner to receive $200. 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $50, until the cup is won outright, when the winner shall receive $100 and the balance of the stakes be divided between owners of the ponies placed second and third in the proportion of 75% and 25%.—1¼ miles.

lbs.

Mr. Cloud's grey Sideway, Mr. Liou ..... 147—1
Mr. Perchang's skew Optimism, Mr. H. F. Hu..... 147—2
Mr. Five Stars' grey White Wolf, Mr. Yih ..... 152—3

Five ran. Many lengths; three. Time, 2.51.1.

Pari-mutuel, to win $17.30. Places, 1st $7.10, 2nd $6.10.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 162, 2nd 93, 3rd 271. Unplaced 133, 102.

9.—The Red Rose Stakes.—Value $300. 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $50. For China ponies being bona fide griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners 5 lbs. extra.—1 mile.

lbs.

Mr. Cire's ches Headlight, Mr. Moller ..... 157—1
Mr. Tucksong's brown Morning Star, Mr. Hill ..... 152—2
Mr. Perchang's white Orientalism, Mr. Heard ..... 155—3

Eleven ran. Half a length; four. Time, 2.12.1.

Pari-mutuel, to win $8.40. Places, 1st $5.00, 2nd $5.00, 3rd $5.20.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 225, 2nd 314, 3rd 25. Unplaced, 77, 146, 162, 54, 206, 94, 27, 106.

10.—The Great Northern Stakes.—Value $500. 2nd pony $100. 3rd pony $50. A forced entry of all Subscription Griffins "A" that have entered at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale.—1¼ miles.

lbs.

Mr. Ezra's black Discard, Mr. Vida ..... 155—1
Mr. Chang Ho's cream The Chopper, Mr. Knoll.... 155—2
Mr. Jedfertno's skew Ypres, Mr. Moller ..... 157—3

Eight ran. Half a length; many. Time, 2.53.1.

Pari-mutuel, to win $9.90. Places, 1st $6.60, 2nd $10, 3rd $19.60.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 286, 2nd 56, 3rd 214. Unplaced, 2[illegible]8, 120, 383, 160.

HOW TSING HUA COLLEGE LOWERED NANYANG FLAG

Individual Brilliancy Offset Smoother Team Play Of East China Champions

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Peking, January 19.—On Thursday, January 18, a large crowd witnessed a clean and well-fought football game between the Tsing Hua College Team (Peking) and the Nanyang eleven at the former's ground. The Nanyang Team have been the East China Intercollegiate Champions in football for several years, and are the team which last year toured up the Yangtsze Valley to Hankow where they won several matches. This year the Team have come up to Peking to find their Waterloo. It was a great surprise that their hitherto formidable machine was completely shattered by the Tsing Hua boys in their first match in the North.

The game started at 2.15 in the afternoon. The weather was ideal, with a warm sun and a mild west breeze. Both teams started out with vigorous efforts to score, and both goals witnessed dangerous attacks in the beginning.

It happened however that Nanyang's mascot had by mistake been set facing the wrong side, with the disastrous consequence that fifteen minutes after the game had been started, the Tsing Hua left wing, Kwong Shou K'un, succeeded in carrying the ball from the center line right up to the opponent goal's front, and after two trials shot it into the net. Then came the great time for Tsing Hua rooters who went through the regular demonstrations of joy, jumping, yelling, tossing of hats, gloves, and everything.

The Nanyang veterans, however, in no way discouraged, put on their spurs and rallied their forces for the fight; so that for a time the ball was constantly in Tsing Hua's half of the field. Then came a tangled scuffle raging in front of Tsing Hua's goal, and Lisbon Lee, the Nanyang left wing, sent the ball rolling into the goal.

The fight then continued till a second goal was added to Tsing Hua's favor by her center forward, Hsu Chung-liang, who had the ball passed to him by the right wing, and gave it a well-directed shot. This left the score standing 2-1 in favor of Tsing Hua at the end of the first half.

Upon resumption of play, the Tsing Hua players, with the inspiration of success, played with undiminished vigor, while the Nanyang forwards slackened a little, since their team work was constantly being smashed. For the greater half of this period, Tsing Hua was doing most of the bombarding. The Nanyang backs, especially the left, however, were powerful and skilled players, and kept the Tsing Hua forwards in check.

The time came, however, when Yao Sing-huang, the Tsing Hua left in, broke through the back line and secured another goal. There was no more scoring, and the game ended 3-1 with Tsing Hua as the victor.

On the Nanyang side, the left in, Castle Ho, and left wing, Lisbon Lee, played an excellent game. The left back, Robert Koo, also made several saves. On Tsing Hua's side, Captain Kwan Sung-j'an, by his able directing, did much for the success of the team, while the center forward was also worthy of special mention. The goalers on both sides played a cool and steady game. Sergeant Higgins, of the British Legation, refereed the game to the satisfaction of all.

On the whole the Nanyang Eleven had perhaps smoother team work and knew their positions. The Tsing Hua Team was distinctly superior in individual tackling and also in long passes. With such excellent material, it stands to reason that, with more training in scientific team play, Tsing Hua should be able to present a good show with any college team in the country. The game was deservedly theirs. Line-up:

Nanyang:—Cyne Koa-chen; Robert Koo, Ting Zen-kwan; Lee Doo-sung, Huang Pao-choa, Chang Sing-foo; Lee Doo-sing, Loh Sih-shen, Chao Ling, Lisbon Lee, Castle Ho.

Tsing Hua:—Tung Ta-yu; Chin Chen-peng, Kwong Shou-chi; Li Ju-chi, Lin Kung-yang, Kuo Shi-t'ang; Hsu Chung-liang, Hua Shu-sing, Kwan Sung-tan, Kwong Shou-k'un, Yao Sing-huang.

Football

American A. C. vs. Jewish R. C.

This match was played on Chinese New Year's day at the Race Course, and resulted in a draw. The game opened with the Americans, led by Desland, taking the ball well into their opponents' ground, but Komaroff cleared. The game then took a quicker pace, and the forwards of both teams found many opportunities, but failed to score through bad shooting.

The second half saw several changes in positions, and despite the fact that the Jewish Club were pressing continuously, Rosenfeld held his own in a most satisfactory manner. Rasmussen and Ashley sent in some splendid shots, but Canuel proved too good.

The game ended without any scoring. It was then decided to play on for five minutes each way, and within one minute of resumption, Foox netted the ball for the Jewish Club. The second moiety of extra time found the Americans wide awake. Rosenfeld cleared and passed to Rasmussen, who in turn aided Ashley, who sent in a terrific shot and Canuel, while endeavoring to clear ran with the ball more than three steps, and a penalty was awarded. Rasmussen took it, and scored. That ended the game.

Special mention must be made of Desland, Woods, Ashley, McCloy and Rosenfeld for the Athletics, and Canuel, Sanft, Fuxman, Nissim, for the Jewish Club. Mr. E. Brodie refereed.

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The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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Terauchi Cabinet Petitions Parliamentary Dissolution After Defending Its Policy

Premier Tells of Closes Concert wi h Allies and Special Desire to Establish En nte with China

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, January 24.—The Diet re-assembled yesterday morning. Count Terauchi and Baron Motono addressed it. The Premier, Count Terauchi, briefly outlined his policy as being one of the closest concert with "our fellow participants in the war" and the friendliest relations with neutrals, especially China, with whom "he would spare no effort to cultivate relations of mutual confidence and assistance."

The Upper House unanimously passed a resolution of sympathy with their Allies.

Count Okuma is the present center of attraction. The resolution of want of confidence in the Government was introduced. It comes up on the 25th.

At the re-assembly of the Diet Count Terauchi, the Premier, advocated the maintenance of armaments adequate for defence, consonant with the international responsibilities of Japan.

He said that Japan is facing a tremendous economic war and urged the most rigid economies and reforms and attention to industrial developments.

Baron Motono, Minister of Foreign Affairs, reviewed at length the conflict in Europe, upon which, he said, hung the decision whether the smaller States should be subject to Germany, indeed, the future destiny of civilization.

Japan's War Policy

Japan joined this war not only in defence of her particular interests but also in defence of the interests of her allies, which are equally the interests of humanity.

"It is necessary that justice shall emerge triumphant from this struggle. It is necessary that the world shall live and breathe in peace hereafter. In order to secure such an end it is necessary, above everything, that victory shall be complete, which can only be secured by the self-sacrificing and united effort of all the Governments and all the Nations. Consequently Japan will collaborate until final victory for the Allies is secured. Such co-operation will not be confined to military and naval forces but extends to the economic forces. Hence the concurrence of Japan in the decisions arrived at at the Paris Conference."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs reviewed the reply of the Allies to Germany's peace proposals and expressed the fullest agreement of the Japanese Government with it. He said that some criticism has been directed against the Government because the Allies' reply did not specifically include Japan's share but he pointed out that the Allies' Note gave no details. "In order to avoid misunderstanding on this point the Government has taken steps to safeguard the rights of Japan and I am happy to be able to assure you that a very satisfactory understanding on this point exists between the Allies."

Baron Motono paid a tribute to the armies and navies of the Allies. He said that the Alliance with Great Britain would always be the foundation of their foreign policies. It had been mutually beneficial, especially since the outbreak of the war.

Relations with Russia

Baron Motono then proceeded, somewhat lengthily, to review the Entente with Russia. He asserted that the sentiments of the Russians towards the Japanese were very sincere. "Having personally assisted throughout a decade in the evolution of the present relations between Russia and Japan, I have no hesitation in declaring that the Russian Government and the Russian people are true and grateful friends of Japan."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs referred particularly to relations with the United States and China. Regarding the former he said that while, sometimes, difficulties arose, even as they must arise between the closest friends, he did not doubt that they would finally be solved. He especially welcomed the proposition of financial co-operation of America and Japan in China.

Referring to China at great length, Baron Motono deplored the tendency of Japan to interfere in the internal affairs of China. He said that well-meaning but mistaken Japanese, after the downfall of the Manchus, undertook to assist various parties with deplorable results. On behalf of the present Cabinet he earnestly repudiated a course which could only cause animosity on the part of the neighbor and misunderstanding elsewhere abroad.

Want Entente with China

He continued: "It is our desire to secure a cordial Entente with China, only asking for the gradual accomplishment of reforms to which Japan pledges every support and we will undertake to demonstrate to the whole Chinese people the genuine sincerity of the Government and people of Japan.

"We do not desire to interfere with internal affairs or support one or other of the political parties in China. It is essential for us to see a strong China following a normal path of development. We hope to see an early and peaceful settlement of the internal disorders there.

"Meanwhile I assure you in the most formal manner that it is the determination of the Government to assist in the maintenance of the territorial integrity and independence of China."

In conclusion Baron Motono pointed out the special position of Japan in South Manchuria as the result of tremendous sacrifices and expenditures and hoped that China would show equal consideration in dealing with future questions concerning the territory in which these interests lie.

Petition for Dissolution

Tokio, January 25.—The resolution of lack of confidence in the Government came up immediately after the Lower House convened at 1 o'clock this afternoon. M. Inukai and Mr. Ozaki made speeches.

The excitement was intense outside, but there were no disturbances, a large police force controlling the crowds. The members of the Opposition, who were wearing white badges, as they entered the gates of the House were greeted with cheers.

Early this morning, there was a meeting of the Seiyukai Party. Five prominent members "bolted" to support the resolution of want of confidence, to ensure its passage by at least 110 votes.

The Cabinet yesterday decided to petition the Emperor to dissolve the House and the Order was already in the hands of the Premier for announcement before the vote.

Three New American Senators

SENATOR WATSON. SENATOR KIRBY. SENATOR FERNALD.

Several new faces appeared in the Senate chamber at the opening of the short session. These new Senators are James E. Watson, Republican, of Indiana; B. M. Fernald, of Maine, and W. F. Kirby, of Arkansas. All fill vacancies caused by death except Senator Watson, who succeeds Thomas Taggart. Senator Fernald succeeds the late Senator Burleigh, of Maine, and Senator Kirby fills the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Clarke.

Britain To Train All 18-Year Lads

Even Young Agriculturists Now To Be Called; Will Release Older Men in Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 22.—The War Cabinet has instructed Lord Derby, Secretary of State for War, to call up all lads attaining the age of 18 and to train and employ them for home defence until they reach the age of 19, with the exception of lads apprenticed to skilled engineering trades and fully engaged on war-work in the shipyards and munition-factories.

Lord Derby, Secretary of State for War and Mr. R. E. Prothero, Minister of Agriculture, state that the urgent military situation requires the taking of men under the age of 25, even from an industry so essential as agriculture. On the other hand, agriculture asks to retain all skilled labor.

These conflicting claims can only be reconciled if the soldier and farmer each yield something. Instead of the 60,000 men offered by the tribunals, only 30,000 will be called up without the sanction of the War Cabinet and the military authorities have arranged for substitutes to include a proportion of men skilled in the management of horses and also for the return from the colors of men accustomed to steam-cultivation and to send other men to assist with the ploughing and sowing, assuring a volume of labor exceeding that available during the past eight months.

Obituary

Mrs. Slade Bungey

Mrs. Bungey, wife of Mr. W. Slade Bungey, of the British American Tobacco Co., Mukden, died on 18th inst. following the birth of a stillborn child.

Mr. H. Price

The death took place on the 17th inst. of Mr. H. Price, after a short illness. Mr. Price, who was only 31 years of age, had been resident in Kobe for about seven years and for the greater part of that time was manager of the Tansan Company.

Mr. G. W. Draper

The death took place at the General Hospital, yesterday, of George William Draper, of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works. Deceased was a Mason of some years' standing and a member of the Tuscan Lodge and Keystone R. A. Chapter. The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, today, at 4 p.m. Friends and brethren are invited to attend.

News Brevities

Notice is given by the Harbor Master that the Kungtungtao Spit Spar Buoy, eastern approach to Chefoo harbor, has been replaced in its advertised position.

* * *

The Coast Inspector informs us that he has received a report from the Commissioner of Customs at Chefoo to the effect that a buoy (apparently gas-lighted, with moorings) was seen adrift in latitude 38 degrees 18' N., longitude 122 degrees 37' E.

* * *

The management of the Apollo Theater announces that owing to the popularity attained by the Musical Shirleys, the engagement of this talented couple has been extended for another week. They will appear tonight with a complete change of program and many novel effects are promised.

* * *

The Far Eastern Traveller's Gazette, for January, received from Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, contains some exceptionally interesting articles on the Great Trans-Siberian Railway, towns in Norway, Canadian Pacific Railway, Japan, etc., besides many pages devoted to the travel arrangements and schedules for which "Cook" is famous. Of special interest will be found the article describing the Philippine Carnival, which commences on the 3rd prox., and for which many people have booked passages by the T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru, sailing tomorrow.

* * *

A Customs Club "Smoker" will be held in the Customs Club tomorrow at 9 p.m.

* * *

A local notice to mariners states that the wreck of the steam launch Fei Yun (sunk by collision) lies in 25 feet of water in midstream about one mile below Bethune Point. The wreck is totally submerged and from it Bethune Point Beacon bears west half south (magnetic). A sampan has been anchored over the wreck, which shows a red flag during day and a red light by night. Vessels approaching the wreck should be navigated with caution, as there is only 13 feet of water over it.

* * *

Robbers got away with $2,200 from No. 148 Wuchow Road last Monday night and on Tuesday another gang picked up $1,300 worth of jewellery and money at house No. 98 Bubbling Well Road. In both cases the robbers carried revolvers but no shots were fired.

* * *

Dr. John A. Brashear, the well known scientist and lecturer of the United States, will give an illustrated lecture on the stars, at the Young Men's Christian Association, 120 Szechuen Road, this afternoon, beginning at 4 o'clock. While the lecture is given especially for the delegates in attendance at the East China Educational Association and the English-speaking school children of the Shanghai schools, including the American School and the Shanghai Public Schools, at the same time all others will be welcome. The repetition of this lecture is in response to a demand on the part of those who heard it last week. The stereopticon views that will be shown are those that have been selected out of thousands that astronomers have secured during the past few years and the facts given are those that present a new idea of the greatness of the universe. Rarely has such an opportunity been afforded an audience in Shanghai to hear one who is among the foremost of the scientific men of the world.

* * *

As a result of a collision between the China Mail liner China and the Sakihama Maru of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the latter vessel was sunk outside of Moji harbor on the 18th inst. and nine of her crew are missing.

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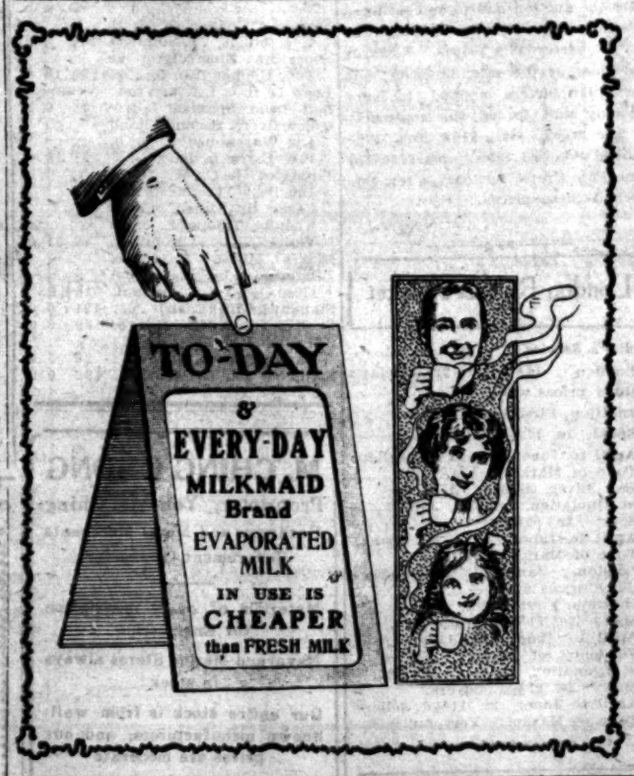

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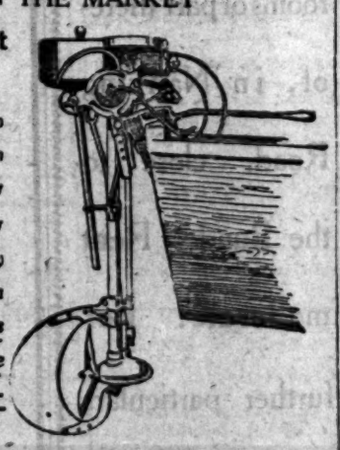

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BOOTS AND SHOES

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THE CHINA PRESS

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

SUGGESTED DIPLOMATS FIX INDIA DIFFICULTY

Anxiety Over Council Bills Grows Among Japanese Cotton Importers

In spite of the efforts of the British financial authorities and the Yokohama Specie Bank, the limitation the India Council recently placed on the issue of the Indian drafts is causing considerable inconvenience to the Indian money market, especially to the Japanese cotton importers. The blow to cotton importers is hard because it is just at the season when the importation begins. A few days ago an agreement was reported to have been made between the Yokohama Specie Bank and the India Council so that the payment for cotton, already contracted for, could be made conveniently. It was agreed that the India Council would allow the Japanese bank to take over more Council Bills than ordinarily, the Japanese Bank would ship some bullion from Japan to India, and the Bank of England would give every assistance to the Japanese bank to clear its Indian payment.

Of the three means suggested, the first and second have presently been carried out, but the Bank of England has as yet failed to assist the Japanese bank, and the Yokohama Specie Bank is making every effort to serve for the import of Indian cotton. The present situation is such that the payment for the cotton already contracted for can be made, but it is feared that there is no means available to clear the heavy payment for cotton to be imported for the new season. The mill men here afraid the supply of the law cotton for the coming season may be considerably delayed. It is reported that the cotton already contracted for is about 800,000 bales.

Payment for this is expected to be made easily but the amount required for the coming year is estimated at between 1,700,000 bales and 1,800,000 bales. Hence Japan must take over between 900,000 bales and 1,000,000 bales more to feed the Japanese mills. As is reported above, there is no way of setting the account and it is natural that the cotton importers and mill men here should be anxious over the matter. They are now complaining of the inadequacy of the Yokohama Specie Bank and making petitions to the Government to use its influence.

The Bank of Japan has already shown its attitude and is reported to have decided that if necessary, the central bank would ship the bullion to India or try to ship Japan's specie in New York to India. The Yokohama Specie Bank is also buying all India bills available, but the difficulty in doing this seems to be very great as the rise in silver quotation is making the India bills high and scarce in Far Eastern centers. As a matter of fact, the Indian market wants more silver in the spring. This year the growth and prosperity of Far Eastern trade has caused more demand for silver in China and other countries in the Far East. At such a moment, the Indian Government is naturally disinclined to issue notes against the gold specie, because it is feared that these notes will be presented for exchange for silver rupees, making it impossible for the Indian Government to meet all the demand for silver. For this reason the Indian Government is not inclined to take over more gold. If Japan ships more gold than India requires, it is feared that India might stop the importation. This is cause for more anxiety in connection with solving this question satisfactorily.

Under the above circumstances, it is generally agreed that the question should be submitted to diplomatic representations from Tokio and London, in which case it is hoped that a definite and satisfactory solution can be found.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service.

London, January 22.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Mid-American Spot	10.71
January-February	10.35d.
May-June	10.37d.
Bar Silver Spot	37 1/16d.

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Hankow Export Market

Hankow, January 17.—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.

		Prices Nominal	Per picul Tls. Dec. 30, 1916 Piculs	Week ending Friday Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected	Summer Hair		62.00	6,187
	Winter Hair		52.00	
,, Seconds			26.50	
Buffalo hides, No.1 10-60 lbs			22.00	718
,, 2 10-60 ,,				
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs. 50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; .... (*Pieces*)			115.00	123,594
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie			—	2,072
,, Sinshan and-or Chayu ,, ,,			—	
Green China Grass, Szechuen			—	
Jute (Abutilon)			—	
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre			13.00	1,684
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre			—	
Animal Tallow			15.50	717
Gallnuts, Usual shape			22.00	131
,, Plum ,,			26.00	
Cotton Lihoo			19.00	14,565
,, Shansi			24.50	
Black Bristles,	Rifflings	2½" 2¾" 3" 3½" 3¾" 3¾" 4"		
		10 10 10 10 10 10 10 6	—	157
		4½" 4¾" 4¾" 5" 5½" 5½" 5¾" 6"		
		6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½%—100%		
Sesamum Seed,	White			
,, ,,	Yellow		5.90	5,880
,, ,,	Red			
,, ,,	Black			
Yellow Beans			2.00	19,396
*Broad Beans			1.44	
Sesamum Seed Oil			—	256
Groundnuts (with shells)			—	—
,, (shelled)			4.50	25
Groundnut Oil			—	
Wood Oil			11.25	5,563
Tea Oil			—	64
Bean Oil			10.00	1,787
Rape Oil			—	—

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, January 4.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber Auction this week:—

	per picul $
Sheet:	
Smoked Fine Ribbed	@ 152/140
Smoked Good Ribbed	,, 139/128
Smoked Fine Plain	,, 133/122
Smoked Good Plain	,, 121/110
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	,, 126/125
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	,, 120/110
Unsmoked Fine Plain	,, 115/110
Unsmoked Good Plain	,, 108/106
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin	,, 151/143
Good Pale Thin	,, 143/134
Good Pale Blanket	,, —
Good Brown Blanket	,, —
Fine Brown	,, 133/115
Good Brown	,, 115/ 90
Good Dark	,, 105/ 75
Bark	,, 94/ 60
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed	,, 85/ 60
Loose	,, 78/ 50
Sheet:	
Cupwashing	,, 112/ 90

London Quotations:
Fine Pale Crepe 3s.
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 11½d.
Catalogued for sale Pls. 17,682 (about 1,054 tons).
Sold Pls. 9,194 (about 547 tons).
Our auction started yesterday morning with a good demand for nearly all qualities, especially standard grades. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet advanced 10 points to $147 and Fine Pale Crepe 2 points to $148 Medium and lower grades were well competed for, but did not advance in proportion. In the afternoon the lower grades were slightly easier, whereas prices for prime grades were maintained.

Owing to the large quantity on offer the auction had to be continued this morning, and the bidding was fair at yesterday's prices. Towards the close of the sale, however, one particular buyers stepped in very strongly and forced the top-prices of the week, viz. $152 for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet and $151 for Fine Pale Crepe, but only a few lots fetched these prices.

(Meyer and Measor.)

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, January 22.—Today's Rubber prices were:—
Plantation, First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 11½d. buyers.
April to June: 2s. 11½d. sellers.
Tone of Market: Very dull.
Bar Silver (Spot): 37¼d.
Last Quotation, London, Jan. 21:—
Spot: 3s. paid.
April to June: 2s. 11½d. paid.
Tone of Market: Dull.
London, January 23.—Today's Rubber prices were:—
Plantation, First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 11¾d. paid.
April to June: 2s. 11½d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
Last Quotation, London, Jan. 22:—
Spot: 2s. 11½d. buyers.
April to June: 2s. 11½d. sellers.
Tone of Market: Very dull.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The outputs of crude oil for January 22, 23 and 24 were 110, 106 and 105 tons respectively."

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended January. 24, 1917, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1917	1916
Gross Receipts	$34,360.17	$25,931.94
Loss by currency depreciation	8,004.39	6,084.32
Effective Receipts	$26,355.78	$19,847.62
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	24.48	25.04
Car miles run	78,568	64,528
Passengers carried	1,541,307	1,148,860

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, January 23.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for account	£ 53¼
Cheques on London at Paris	Fr. 27.80
T. on London at New York	G. $ 4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot)	37⅛d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5½%
Market rate of Discount	5 1/16%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F.	20.95d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	7.95d.
Cotton; Mid American Spot.	10.76d.
Plantation Rubber 2s. 11¾d.	paid.

	Bales.
Deliveries China Silk	231
Deliveries Canton Silk	112
Deliveries Japan Silk	231
Tone of Tea Market:	Very firm.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 23.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£ s. d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	Nominal. 130 0 0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	139 10 0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton.	Nominal.
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30 0 0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)	18 15 0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales	Nominal. 0 31 0
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	Nominal. 16¾d.
Standard Tin (Cash)	191 0 0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	49 5 0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26 5 0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	192 0 0

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SHANGHAI

CANADIANS RESORT TO TRAPPERS' TRICK AND TAKE A TRENCH

Across Field Impassable To Transports, They Adopt 'Tump Line' System

USE STRAP AROUND HEAD

After Battle Both Sides Agree To Removal of Their Dead From 'No Man's Land'

With the British Army on the front in France, Dec. 1 (via London, Dec. 4).—That success in modern warfare often may depend upon the employment of some contrivance of ancient cunning, has again been demonstrated by the Canadian troops in their most recent advances. The old American Indian and trapper trick of carrying great weights upon the back by means of a leather thong across the forehead helped the Canadians to go forward when all other means of transport was difficult, and through supplies thus brought up they completely captured the famous Regina trench, which hitherto had resisted all efforts.

Not only did this particular contingent take Regina trench, but they pressed forward under shelter of a curtain of shells until they established themselves in "Desire" trench. "Desire" trench is not chartered on the maps, but in this particular instance the trench constituted an objective of supreme desirability. The very name given it by the British war map makers bespoke its importance.

Start a 'Jump-Line'

When the Canadians got the word to advance it was seen that the wintry mud would soon play havoc with the usual methods of bringing up supplies, and without uninterrupted supply support no attack could succeed. So old woodsmen suggested a scheme to the commanding officer, who immediately called for volunteers for the "jump-line."

Hundreds of Canadians knew the trick, and within a few moments three "tump" companies were organised to bring up ammunition.

Through mud, darkness and hostile shell fire this Indian file of men maintained an endless chain of supplies until the faithful army mule could again get to work.

Canadian dash and daring did the rest, and once they gained the trench there was a rush of Germans to surrender. There had evidently been a scramble from the open trench to the dugouts, many of which were found fairly bursting with gray clad soldiers.

Germans Glad to Give Up

Then folowed characteristic instances of the battlefield. In cleaning up the position, one dugout, hidden under shell tossed earth and debris was overlooked until two stretcher bearers searching for wounded approached. To the amazement of these two unarmed soldiers, the Germans began to pour out, with their hands high above their heads. Half a score had emerged when the stretcher men thought the situation was becoming a little too series. With a fine spirit of bravado, however, one pointed to the dugout door and shouted: "Get back there."

Meekly they obeyed, and while one stretcher man kept guard the other went for help, and a haul of two-score prisoners resulted.

After the battle, by tacit understanding, both sides were allowed to collect their dead and wounded from "No Man's Land" between the trenches—one of the few instances in which this has been permitted. Searching parties moved freely about immune from snipers or bombs, the only condition being that they must not too closely approach the enemy trench.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

From January 1st, 1917, we are removing to temporary premises at No. 17 Nanking Road, behind the Walk-Over Shoe Store.

N. LAZARUS,
OPTICIAN
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Freeman of the City of London.

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WALK-OVER

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	Tons.		
SUWA BARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Jan. 27
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Feb. 11
HITACHI MARU	13,500	Capt. S. Tominaga,	Feb. 25

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Feb. 12, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Feb. 19, 1917
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Mar. 11, 1917

NEW YORK (Via Panama.)

TOYOOKA MARU	15,000	Capt. T. Shinomiya,	Jan. 31, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

From Kobe.

KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Kawashima,	Jan. 28, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Jan. 27
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Jan. 30
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Feb. 4
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Feb. 6
SANTO MARU	4,100	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Feb. 10

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. K. Miyasawa,	Feb. 1, 1917
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Feb. 8, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Takano,	Feb. 10, 1917
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Feb. 12, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Jan. 30, 1917

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		Leave Hongkong.	
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Feb. 13, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Soyeda,	Mar. 20, ,,
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Takeda,	Apr. 17, ,,

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TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 13³⁰ = 1³⁰ p.m.

Septem er 1st, 1916 and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Mules	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102
B. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2254	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1955	1700	720
2350	1117	641	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1950	1653	710
000	1125	6 0	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1645	700
1910	520	23 0	524	arr. Mukden dep	2??	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. s.					B. s.	
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	11 0	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
8 01	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	223	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	0 8	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2356	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2017
1156	833	—		arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—	523	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1422
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	681	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1.	Express 15.
B. S.	B.					B.	B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1429	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1350	2150	d. Yenchowfu a.	610	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1456	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	703	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only. 230 ¦ — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest pos ible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, Septe ber, 1916.

Business and Official - - - - Notices - - - -

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2418.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Ratepayers, duly qualified under Article XIX of the Land Regulations, have been proposed and seconded, and have given their written consent to serve, if elected, as Councillors for the Foreign Community of Shanghai for the Municipal year 1917:—

Messrs. R. McE. Dalgliesh
E. I. Ezra
Baron Yoshiaki Fujimura
Mr. H. H. Girardet
Count L. Jezierski
Messrs. J. Johnstone
W. L. Merriman
E. C. Pearce
E. C. Richards
E. White
A. S. P. White Cooper

Mr. H. G. Simms being the only nominee by registered landowners has been elected Land Commissioner for 1917.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, January 23, 1917.
12484

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2419.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

THE Poll will remain open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Monday and Tuesday, January 29 and 3.

No Voting Tickets are issued. Qualified ratepayers desiring to vote are required to attend at either of the Voting Stations and to mark on a list the names of the persons, not exceeding nine, for whom they intend to vote.

Voting Stations will be established at—

The Tax Office, 7a The Bund.
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Sub-Agency, 9 Broadway.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, January 23, 1917.
12484

TO HOTELS, HOSPITALS, ETC.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

2000 yds. Tabling
300 doz. Serviettes
3000 yds. Sheeting
100 doz. Bedsheets
100 ,, Pillow Slips
3000 yds. Curtain Muslin
2000 ,, Huck Towelling
200 Bedspreads
1500 pieces Fancy Napery

In smaller quantities, if necessary at
Special Wholesale Prices

H. G. HILL & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Merchants
129 North Soochow Road

Hydrophobia and Rinderpest
for
Precautional Injections
Apply to:
VETERINARY SURGEON
DR. S. NAKANISHI,
YA 4 Barchet Road.
Special Contracts for the treatment of all Cattle Diseases.
Telephone 611 11704

The Geographical and Topographical Society

OF CHINA

8B PEKING ROAD
(Opposite Chinese Post Office)

Following works now in preparation:

1. The NEW PLAN OF PEKING with ILLUSTRATED INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF CHIHLI PROVINCE which will be included.
2. THE WHANGPOO RIVER, WHARF AND GODOWN PLAN, which will be used in connection with a Block Book of individual wharf and godown plans, published in conjunction with this work.
3. The NEW PLAN OF CANTON with ILLUSTRATED INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF KWANGTUNG PROVINCE.
4. THE GREAT ATLAS OF CHINA scale ONE INCH TO A MILE, compiled especially with the support of the members (Honorary) of the above Society.

The International Recreation Club.

KIANGWAN RACES

24th, 25th, 26th and 27th January

1st Saddling Bell at 11.15 a.m. daily.

Tiffin Intervals after 3rd Race each day. 1st Saddling Bell after Tiffin at 1.45 p.m. daily.

Admittance Ticket: $1.00 per day and $3.00 for the Meeting, obtainable at the Gate.

Tiffins: Tiffins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Yih Tse-shan after the 3rd Race of the day at the Race Course.

IT IS REQUESTED IN ORDER TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENTS, TO PURCHASE TIFFIN TICKETS NOT LATER THAN 20th JANUARY FROM Shepherd's Cafe, Yih Tse-shan and the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Race Books: $1.00 (cloth cover) and $0.60 (Paper cover) each copy, obtainable at the Lee Hing Printing Co., No. 3 Szechuen Road, the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road and at the Gate.

Special Trains: 10.40 a.m. 11.30 a.m. 12.15 p.m. 1.25 p.m. 2 p.m.

By order,

Y. J. Chang,
Secretary.

12329

SPAIN COURTMARTIALS PRO-GERMAN OFFICER

Major Memper Attacks Allies, Drinks Toast to Triumph Of Central Powers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, January 24.—Major Francisco Memper, of the Spanish General Staff, is to be court-martialled for a speech at a dinner given by the German colony of Barcelona, when he attacked the Allies and drank a toast to the triumph of the Central Powers.

Beer to Make Way For Food Supplies

British Food Controller Cuts Output to Seventy Per Cent; Economises Transport

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 24.—With a view to augmenting the supply of barley and sugar for the purposes of food and also to economise transport, labor and fuel, the Food Controller has decided that the output of beer from April 1 shall be seventy per cent of the output during the current financial year. The Government correspondingly restricts the release of wines and spirits from bond.

Greece is Allowed Fortnight's Grace

Must Then Remove All Guns To Peloponnesus; Allies Offer To Buy Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, January 23.—The Entente has notified the General Staff that a fortnight is allowed, from the 20th, for the removal of Greek guns to the Peloponnesus.

London, January 22.—The Government has submitted a final offer of thirty shillings per ton deadweight to Greek shipowners for the vessels detained in British and Allied ports, approximately totaling 700,000 tons, otherwise they will requisition the vessels. The Government offers to insure the boats at £30 to £40 per ton.

Canea, January 21.—The National Government has issued mobilisation orders to untrained Cretans born in 1884-85. A general mobilisation of trained Cretans is expected to take place immediately.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

British Parliament's Opening to Be Great Military Procession

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 24.—The Press Bureau announces, on the occasion of the re-opening of Parliament, that, as the country is at war, the King and Queen will arrive at the Houses of Parliament in plain carriages, attended, besides the Household Cavalry, by an Imperial escort of officers belonging to the overseas and Indian forces. The procession within the House will be of a naval and military character.

EXTRACT of MALT
with
COD LIVER OIL
Highly nutritious
Easily digested
Palatable
Price $1.00
per 1 lb. tin.
VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
37, Nanking Road,
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS		Express R	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	N.S.G. Local	Night Express R.S.	N.S.G. Local
SHANGHAI NORTH	..dep.	7.55		9.20	9.00	12.40	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang	.. ..			8.46	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan	.. ..			8.58	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW	arr.	9.34		10.36	12.08	14.40	17.33		1.01	
	dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	19.13		1.08	
WUSIH ..	arr.	10.24		12.11	13.31	15.45	19.31		2.02	
	dep.	1 3		12.21	13.49	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW	arr.	11.13		13.31	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
	dep.	11.22	6.10	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG ..	arr.	12.07	8.00	14.27	16.10	17.41			—	
	dep.	12.09	8.08	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG	arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.46	
	dep.	12.57	8.59	15.57	17.15	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry	..arr.	*14.10	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	.. ..	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS		Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R	Local	N.S.G. Local	Night Express R.S.	N.S.G. Local
NANKING ..	..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry	..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG..	arr.		8.57	9.42	12.59	15.51	18.07		0.46	
	dep.		9.05	9.52	13.09	16.01	18.28		1.00	
TANYANG ..	arr.		9.55	10.45	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
	dep.		9.57	10.51	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW	arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
	dep.	6.20	11.14	12.22	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH ..	arr.	7.24	12.14	13.26	15.43	18.24			4.01	
	dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW ..	arr.	8.40	13.95	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
	dep.	8.46	13.50	15.06	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan ..	.. ..	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	.. ..	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.33	18.08
SHANGHAI NORTH	..arr.	11.28	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	18.30

Up Tientsin-Pukow Line Connections Down

			Daily Mail			Daily Mail
S.N.R.	SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	R. 7.55	P.K.R.	PEKING	dep. 8.35
	NANKING FERRY	arr.	14.10		TIENTSIN CENTRAL	arr. 11 10
T.P.R.	PUKOW	dep.	S. 15.30	T.P.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	dep. S. 12.00
	TSINANFU	arr. dep.	7.56 5.06		TSINANFU	arr. 2.21 dep. 20.31
	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	arr.	16.18		PUKOW	arr. 13.00
P.K.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	dep.	17.00	S.N.R.	NANKING FERRY	dep. R. 14.20
	PEKING	arr.	19.50		SHANGHAI NORTH	arr 21.20

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

WOOSUNG FORTS	..dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45	SHANGHAI NORTH	....dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	20.00
KIANGWAN	.....	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	16.07	16.47	18.37	21.12	KIANGWAN	....	6.24	7.46	10.16	12.24	14.11	15.41	17.36	20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH	..... arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	16.15	16.55	18.45	21.20	WOOSUNG FORTS	.....arr.	6.50	8.10	10 40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20 35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 12th DECEMBER 1916

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH to ZAH KOU—"DOWN" **ZAH KOU to SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"**

STATIONS	102 Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	D Local	E Local	110 Express	112 Local	B Local	I Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.		7.35	8.55	10 0?			14.00			
Jessfield ..... dep.		8.00	9.20	10.30			14.25			
Siccawei ..... dep.		8.11	9.3?	0.41			14 36			
Lunghwa Junction .... dep.		8.28	9 48	11.0?			14.52			
		A. 104	B. 106	C. 108	D	E	F. 110	G. 112	H	I
Shanghai South.... dep.		8.00	9.20	10.30	11.20	13.35	14.30	16.10	16.45	18.00
Lunghwa Junction.. dep.		8.28	9.48	11.00	11.38	13.53	14.52	16.29	17.03	18.18
Songkiang ..... arr.			9.09	10.47	12.00			15.26	17.37	
	dep.		9 13	10.5?	12.10			15 28	17.47	
Karhai ..... dep.			10.03	11 5?	13 33			16.15	18.57	
Kashing ..... arr.			10 25	12 26	14.16			16 38	19.30	
	dep.	7.20	10.35	12 36	14.16			16 46		
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		8.08	11 14	13 ?0	15.16			17.21		
Chang Aa ..... dep.		9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10			17 55		
Hangchow ..... arr.		10.26	12 43	15.16	17.37			18.42		
	dep.	10.38	12 53	15 26	17.47			18.?4		
Zah Kou ..... arr.		11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15			19. 0		

STATIONS	O Local	P Local	101 Local	R Local	103 Fast	105 Slow	U Local	107 Coolie and Goods	109 Express	111 Local
Zah Kou ..... dep.					6 45	8.10		8 55	14 15	16.00
Hangchow ..... arr.					7 05	8 30		9 23	14.30	16.24
	dep.				7. ?5	8 40		9 33	14 40	16.35
Chang Aa ..... dep.					8.1?	9 56		11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah ..... dep.					8 52	10 40		12 3?	5.57	18.50
Kashing ..... arr.					9 30	11.22		13 36	16.28	19.40
	dep.			7.25	9 40	11.30		14.07	16 38	
Kashai ..... dep.				8.0?	10.05	12.00		14 47	17.01	
Songkiang ..... arr.				9.08	10 54	12 59		16 03	17.46	
	dep.			9.18	10.57	13 03		16.13	17.49	
	O	P	Q. 101	R	S 103	T. 105	U	V. 107	W. 109	
Lunghwa Junction.. dep.	8.35	9.55	10.37	10.55	11.48	14.05	14.55	17.22	18.33	
Shanghai South.... arr.	8.53	10.13	10.55	11.13	12.05	14.23	15.13	17.40	18.50	
Laugh a Junction.... dep.					11.4?	14.03		17.19	18.29	
Siccawei ..... dep.					11 56	14.16		17.31	18 41	
Jessfield ..... dep.					12.07	14 27		17.42	18.52	
Shanghai North .... arr.					12.30	14 50		18.05	19.15	

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS		122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao..	dep.	7 05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun.	arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14.18	16.18	18.28
	dep	7 25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow.....	arr.	7 35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16.30	18.37
	dep.		9.05	11.35		16.37	
Zah Kou.....	arr.		9.25	11.55		17.00	

STATIONS		121	123	125	127	129	131
Zah Kou.....	dep		9.40	12.20		17.15	
Hangchow.....	arr.		10.00	12.40		17.35	
	dep	7.45	10:05	12 50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Ken Shang Mun.	arr	7.55	10.15	13.00	15 05	17.50	19 00
	dep.	8.00	10.23	13 05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao..	arr.	8 13	10.35	13.18	15.28	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

NOTIFICATION.

PASSPORTS

BRITISH subjects resident in this Consular District are requested to hand in without delay to this Consulate General for safe custody all Passports in their possession (except those in Chinese) which they do not intend to use in the immediate future. For each Passport a receipt will be given which will enable the Passport to be recovered when required for any lawful purpose.

This measure is designed to prevent the loss of Passports. Such loss may involve the person concerned in very serious trouble, especially if the above request be disregarded.

Passports must be personally handed in at the Mixed Court Assessor's Office, which is situated on the ground floor at the north end of the Consulate-General.

(Sd.) E. H. FRASER,
H.B.M. Consul-General,

H. M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 22nd January, 1917.
12486

LYCEUM THEATRE

In Aid of the French War Orphans

On Saturday, February 3rd and Monday, February 5th
at 9.30 p.m.

"LA NAVARRAISE"
Opera in 2 Acts, by Massenet

CASTE

La Navarraise ..... *Madame Thue*
Araquil ..... *Mr. Speelman*
Garrido ..... *Mr. Currie*
Remigio ..... *Mr. Blom*
Ramon ..... *Mr. Casella*
Bustamente ..... *Mr. Gjersing*

Chorus of Soldiers

Stage Manager ..... *Mr. Lemiere*
Orchestra Conductor.... *Mr. Alberti*

"PIERROT'S DREAM"
Ballet, in one act
Book & Music by Mr. L. de Luca

Pierrot ..... *Mr. L. de Luca*
Pierette ..... *Miss Brodie*
The Moon ..... *Miss E. Newcomb*
The Comet ..... *Miss Valentine*
The Columbines .... *Mrs. Baker, the Misses Carisio and Harris*
The Harlequins .... *The Misses Linnaas, Trueman and Lowe*
The stars ..... *Mrs. Mason, The Misses Agassiz, Coguelle, Evans, Newcomb and Rees*
Polichinnelle ..... *Mr. Boezi*

Orchestra Conductor..*Prof. Manikus*

Booking opens at Moutrie & Co., Friday, January 26th.
First Performance
Boxes will be sold privately.
Dress Circle and Stalls $5. Pit $3. Gallery $1.
Second Performance
Ordinary prices: Early doors Gallery $1.50.
12402

Notice of Removal

ARTS & CRAFTS, Ltd., beg to inform the public that they have removed their showrooms and offices to new and larger premises at No. 43 Bubbling Well Road (opposite the Race course) where larger stocks of new furnishing goods will be displayed. New telephone No. West. 455 and 456.
12477

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 12th to the 24th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.
Shanghai, 18th January, 1917.
12439

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith once played Bridge with a bunch of old maids;
He called "Five in Clubs," but it went "Four in Spades."
So Bill saw 'twas useless—to win did not try—
Said: "Maskee the Bridge—bring me 'Upper Crust' Rye."

"UPPER CRUST" THE POPULAR AMERICAN RYE—IN A CLASS BY ITSELF

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

International Recreation Club

TIFFIN NOTICE

TODAY and tomorrow (Friday and Saturday) the tiffin interval at Kiangwan will be for three-quarters of an hour. The saddling bell for the fourth race will be rung three-quarters of an hour after the conclusion of the third race.

By Order

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S/S "HAROLD DOLLAR"

DAMAGED cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Paulsen and Bayes-Davy, on Monday, Jan. 29th, at 10 a.m., at the Shanghai-Hongkew-Pootung East Wharf.

The Robert Dollar Company,
12496

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S/S "HAZEL DOLLAR"

DAMAGED cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Paulsen and Bayes-Davy, on Saturday, Jan. 27th, at 10 a.m., at the Shanghai-Hongkew-Pootung East Wharf.

The Robert Dollar Company,
12495

NOTICE

M/S "BAYARD"

CONSIGNEES will please present their claims for shortages and damaged cargo ex this vessel within ten days from Jan. 22nd, as otherwise we will not be held responsible for the same.

The Robert Dollar Company,
Charterers.
12485

Telephone Additions.

IN response to the Telephone Co.'s suggestion, and for the greater convenience of their customers, Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd., have installed three additional telephones.

Communication can now be made direct to the different departments through the following numbers:—

263 Provisions and General
West 236 Grocery and Provisions (for Western District only)
3463 Drapery
960 Furnishing and Office
457 Men's Outfitting
487 Men's Tailoring

Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.
12464

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER. INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

READY-MADE OVERCOATS

BUSINESS AND EVENING CLOTHES
Early Spring Styles in Sack Suits
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

When you think of
China's Most Densely Populated Province,
Think of ***Szechwan,*** *and you will also*
Think of ***Widler & Co.,*** *Chungking, W. China.*

PUNCHES FOR SCRIPT AND STOCK CERTIFICATES

"CANCELLED"

TICKET AND PAPER PUNCHES OF ALL KINDS

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Notification No. 257.

TRAIN SERVICE (194/27)

The public is hereby notified that during the Chinese (lunar) New Year, train service of this line will be operated as usual, with exception of the mixed trains Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, and coolie trains Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24, which will be suspended for 3 days from January 23rd to 25th, both days inclusive.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER
Tientsin, 17th January, 1917. 12487

"MODES DE PARIS"

90F Bubbling Well Road.

MDME. CECILE begs to announce that she has established a High-Class Tailoring and Outfitting Store at No. 90F Bubbling Well Road (opposite the Race Course). CLOAKS, COSTUMES and EVENING DRESSES a specialty. First-class work guaranteed. Prices moderate.
12216

In His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai.

Company Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER
of
Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd. and Reduced

AND IN THE MATTER
of
The Companies Ordinance 1911 of the Colony of Hongkong.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from Tls. 100,000 to Tls. 50,000 was on the 29th day of December, 1916, presented to His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai and is now pending and that the list of creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 24th day of February, 1917.

Dated the 22nd day of January, 1917

Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright,
Solicitors to the Company. 12483

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

THE annual general meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 30th January, 1917.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

MEMBERS willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m., on Monday, 29th instant.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
12431

Local Notice to Mariners

No. 14

Yangtsze River.

Chinkiang District.

Wreck of Steam Launch "Fei Yun."

Notice is hereby given that the Wreck of the Steam Launch "Fei Yun" (sunk by collision) lies in 25 feet of water in midstream about one mile below Bethune Point. The Wreck is totally submerged and from it Bethune Point Beacon bears West ½ South. (Magnetic). A sampan has been anchored over the Wreck which shews a RED FLAG during day and a RED LIGHT by night. Vessels approaching Wreck should be navigated with caution as there is only 13 feet of water over it.

J. DALTON,
Harbour Master.

Approved:
R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs,
Custom House,
Chinkiang, 22nd January, 1917.
12491

Special Notice to Mariners

No. 475.

China Sea.

Chefoo District.

Eastern Approach to Chefoo Harbour.

Kungtungtao Spit Spar Buoy replaced in position.

Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 474, Notice is hereby given that the Kungtungtao Spit Spar Buoy, eastern approach to Chefoo Harbour has been replaced in its adverised position.

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 25th January, 1917.
12492

Reliable London Selling Agents

We will sell for you your products: General Produce, Oil seeds, Beans, Oils, Hides, Wool, Gum, Fibre, Tea, etc.

SEND US YOUR SAMPLES, WE WILL VALUE THEM, AND WILL MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.

Write to:—

D. H. NEVSHEHI & CO.
565 & 565a Mansion House Chambers, 11 Queen Victoria Street, LONDON, E.C.
N.B. Only first-class firms need reply.
12479

IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

RE ESTATE OF HENRY AUGUST JAEGER, DECEASED } ADMINISTRATION

NOTICE

The undersigned having been duly appointed to act as the administrator of the above entitled estate, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same with proper vouchers to the said administrator within six months from the date of this notice; and that all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to forthwith make payment to the said administrator.

Dated, January 17, 1917,
M. L. HEEN,
Administrator.
1 Soochow Road.
Shanghai, China.
12422

Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 11 and 13

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.
Tel. 3482
9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, Large Sitting-room, Bedroom and Bathroom attached, facing Park, to be let from the 1st Jan. Suitable for a married couple.
'Phone 1946.
10070

Young Allen Terrace No. 1

Corner Chapoo and Quinsan Roads. TO LET, few large nicely furnished rooms, bathrooms attached, with and without verandah. Also one small room with bathroom.
12277

TO LET, cheap, furnished room, with bath, without board. Apply 3 Astor Terrace.
12467 J 26

FOR RENT: Pleasant flat, consisting of four rooms, kitchen and bath, near Hongkew Park, suitable for married couple. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.
12498 J 28

CENTRAL. To let, large well-furnished bed-sitting-room, with bathroom and verandah attached Apply to Box 438, THE CHINA PRESS.
12465 J 26

TO LET, one flat on the ground floor, also one large back room and one attic. 19-20 North Szechuen Road.
12399 J 27

TO LET, two very large rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.
12440 F 4

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

STORES TO LET: 2 large modern stores in most prominent position in Shanghai, large plate glass windows, back entrances with yards and godowns, for occupation from 1st February. Low rental. Apply to Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS.
12490 F 1

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

HOUSES TO LET

TO BE LET, in Western district, fine private residence, furnished or unfurnished, all modern conveniences, stables, garage, tennis lawns, kitchen garden. Can be seen by appointment on application to Box 420, THE CHINA PRESS.
12417 J 19

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, from February 16th, 1917, No. 51 Rue Pere Robert, 5 rooms and attics, 2 tiled baths, flush closets, detached, with large garden, corner house. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.
12442 T. F.

TO LET: No. 105 Avenue du Roi Albert, modern house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, flush closets, tennis court, occupancy March 1st, 1917. Tls. 125.00 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.
12247 T. F.

18 RUE CORNEILLE, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water services, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis, to let, Tls. 125. Raven Trust Co., Ltd., 38 Kiangse Road. Tel. 60.
12249 T. F.

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.
12248 T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, to start at once after Chinese New Year, compradore, with about Tls. 3,000 cash. Please apply to Box 441, THE CHINA PRESS.
12480 J 28

WANTED: Young lady, with good knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Apply to Box 431, THE CHINA PRESS.
12457 J 28

EDUCATIONAL

HENRY TENG, experienced Chinese teacher, speaking English and German, gives lessons in Abacus, Mandarin or Shanghai dialect. Address PA 526 Tsepoo Road.
12489 J 28

LESSONS, correspondence, and translations from English or German, into Russian. Apply to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS.
12497 J 30

DANCING

INSTRUCTION given in all up-to-date ball-room dancing. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS.
12330

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: 2-Seater Hupmobile, 1916 model, 32 h.p., almost new, fully-equipped, and with spare type. To be seen at Oriental Automobile Garage. Apply to Box 433, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, a four-bunk house-boat, suitable for shooting and up-country trips. Apply to Box 434, THE CHINA PRESS.
12462 J 30

VICTROLA or gramophone wanted. Must be in first-class condition. Price within reason. Apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS.
12488 J 28

COMPLETE outfit modern furniture for sale. Drawing room, dining-room, 3 bedrooms and kitchen. Piano, carpets, curtains, pictures, chandeliers, china, glass, &c. Lease (moderate) of six-roomed house in Western district may be taken over, if desired. Please apply to Box 444, THE CHINA PRESS.
12493

WANTED: English, double-barrelled gun, hammerless, automatic ejector; 12 or 16 gauge, with case, etc. State maker, price and condition. Apply to Box 445, THE CHINA PRESS.
12494 J 28

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE FRESH COFFEE,

Vanila Beans & Chicory

GO TO

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE

No. 5 Broadway.